For calculating the number of hours to be allotted for the voting of Demands, a day will be taken as from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M., one hour being available for question time, and another hour from 1 to 2 P. M., as lunch interval, the remaining four hours will be treated as one full day and two hours as half a day. If the whole of the first hour is not taken up for questions and answers, the time left over will be available for the voting of Demands for Grants. Such available time will not go to increase the time allotted to any particular Demand but will be available to the House and thus enable them to reach more Demands.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO COMMITTEES.

The House will have to elect four members to the P. W. D. Advisory Committee and two members each to the Finance Committee, the Public Accounts Committee, the Post-war Industries Sub-Committee, the Transport Advisory Committee and the Medical Advisory Committee. The elections will be held on the following dates after the business of the House is over under the Chairmanship of the Deputy President or one of the panel of Chairmen. The usual method of voting by ballot will be adopted :—

Finance Committee and Public Accounts Committee	1st August 1946.
P. W. D. Advisory Committee and Transport Advisory Committee	2nd August 1946.
Medical Advisory Committee and Post-war Industries Sub-Committee.	3rd August 1946.

GENERAL DISCUSSION OF THE BUDGET.

RAJYASEVANIRATA S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR (*Deputy President*): Sir, the Financial Secretary is entitled to the warm congratulation of the House for the very clear exposition of the financial operations of the Government and of the programme envisaged for the future. With the growing dimensions of the financial operations of the Government during the past few years both on the revenue side and on the expenditure side, it is by no means an easy task to present a very intelligible and clear perspective of the financial operations of the State. The Financial Secretary has succeeded in this task to a very remarkable extent so that this House will give him the encomiums he deserves for the very clear exposition. Before I proceed to make my remarks on the Budget estimates presented to us, you will permit me, Sir, to say that this House is deeply indebted to you for your very elaborate explanation of the various activities of the Government and also for your very clear exposition of the constitutional position of the States *vis-a-vis* the Indian Union in the constitutional structure of India. With

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

the clear background of this knowledge, Sir, we shall be able to intelligently follow the future negotiations that may be carried on between the States and the Central Government and I hope that this House will be apprised of the developments emerging from the discussions of Negotiating Committee.....

PRESIDENT: Order, order. As a matter of fact I may reassure the Honourable Deputy President that as soon as the Negotiating Committee has finished its work, we will have a member representing our State in the Negotiating Committee and as soon as further information arrives I shall report it to this House.

RAJYASEVANIRATA S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR: Thank you Sir. The Budget estimates for the coming year anticipated a total revenue of Rs. 820 lakhs, a figure which has not been reached so far. Incidentally this revenue places Travancore more or less on a par with the Mysore State. Travancore can therefore be legitimately proud of this position, particularly when it is remembered that this has been achieved not by resorting to any additional taxation on a considerable scale. Reviewing the progress of revenue during the last quarter of a century, it will be seen that the revenue of the State during the first twenty years of the quarter has been more or less steady at the level of about two crores of rupees. It was during the last five or six years, particularly from the year 1117 that the revenue began to show an upward trend with the result that for the coming year the revenue is estimated at Rs. 820 lakhs and the accumulated surplus for the period will be about rupees eight crores at the close of 1122. Sir, it is a matter of deep gratification that we have entered upon a period of surpluses and we are no longer haunted by the nightmare of deficits. We may here pause for a moment, and consider whether after all, recurring surpluses are justifiable. In a country like England where the programme of expenditure is first settled and then the revenue is raised to meet the programme of expenditure, recurring surpluses may be condemned as indicating a very badly adjusted financial system, unless it be that the surpluses are budgeted for deliberately with a view to checking the burden of existing indebtedness. But in Travancore like the rest of India, where the sources of revenue have been traditionally rigid, the canon relating to surpluses is not applicable and surpluses can and ought to be justified.

Now, Sir, there is another aspect of the matter. We have entered upon a new phase in the history of our finances. It will be seen on a reference to the Budget estimates of revenue for the coming year that out of about 38 sources of revenue, 8 sources alone contribute an aggregate revenue of Rs. 684 lakhs out of the Rs. 820 lakhs estimated for. These are customs, land revenue, excise, salt, forest, stamps, taxes on income and registration. If you leave out of account land revenue which is more or less a fixed source of income, it will be seen that these sources of income have tended to

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. S. Chattanatha Karayalar.]

become elastic so much so to the extent to which our sources of revenue become elastic I would suggest that surpluses ought to be eliminated and the programme of revenue ought to be adjusted to the programme of expenditure in the years to come.

Coming to the several sources of revenue, pride of place goes to the Excise Department which is anticipated to yield a revenue of over two crores of rupees during the coming year. It is true that this high figure under excise revenue may be due to a very large extent to inflation and the conditions created by the war. We may therefore expect a shrinkage of revenue under this item in the years to come. But as I suggested last year, the boom period which the Excise Department has been experiencing ought to be availed of by Government to introduce a necessary piece of reform in the excise administration. The part that is played by the Government in the matter of excise administration is limited to controlling or regulating the quality and the quantity of liquor that is issued to the public for consumption. I suggested last year and I repeat it that Government ought to intervene in the matter of regulating the quality by reducing the strength of liquor issued to the public. This very necessary piece of reform which I suggested last year will, I hope receive the earnest attention of the Government immediately.

I am very gratified to find that the forest revenue has reached the high level of a crore of rupees. Forest now plays a very important role in the finances of the State. This very high figure that has been reached under forest is, no doubt, due as much to the wise husbanding of the forest resources of the State by the head of the department as also due to the conditions which have been brought about by the war and post war situation.

Coming to the land revenue, it has been relegated to a subordinate position. Land revenue which was yielding 40 to 45 lakhs of rupees is now fetching only 20 or 25 lakhs of rupees. This is due to the land revenue assessment reform under which a basic tax on land has been fixed and the income arising from land is subjected to an agricultural income tax. Sir, the reform that has been introduced in respect of land revenue has received wide-spread approval from the whole State. Last year when this reform was announced this House expressed in unmistakable terms its approval of the measure. There can be no theoretical objection to the principle involved in this reform, namely, taxation of agricultural income like all other incomes. But, Sir, there are one or two aspects to be considered in implementing this decision in the immediate future.

PRESIDENT: Will the Honourable member speak up?

RAJYASEVANIRATA S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR: Last year when this decision was announced in this House, the Financial Secretary on behalf of Government, stated that the proposed reform was intended not to enhance the land revenue but only to equalise the burden of taxation on land on a more equitable basis. It follows

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

therefore that the total burden of land namely basic tax combined with agricultural income tax should not be raised much above the level of Rs. 40 lakhs.

PRESIDENT: Was any such undertaking given like that?

RAJYASEVANIRATA S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR: A statement was made. So if the proceeds of the basic tax be fixed at Rs. 20 lakhs I would suggest that, consistently with the statement made on the floor of House, the burden on land by way of agricultural income-tax should be limited to a maximum of Rs. 25 lakhs, at least for some time to come. There is another reason why the burden on land should not be above the level which I have indicated, for the time being. The Government of Madras and certain other provincial governments have decided to introduce similar reforms in those provinces and until such reforms are introduced, at any rate, in the adjoining province of Madras, it will have a tremendous reaction upon our economic system and any such dislocation should be avoided.

PRESIDENT: The Honourable member may be aware of the announcement that has been made in Bihar, United Provinces and in Madras that the Zamindari system will be abolished and that radical reform in Land Revenue system including change in the system of land tenure is necessary. It will be seen that the whole land will be really taken over by the State and leased back to the people on new terms. I take it that the Honourable member is aware of it.

RAJYASEVANIRATA S. CHATTANATHA KARAYALAR: Sir, what I am suggesting is only a temporary expedient. Until the neighbouring Province of Madras and the Cochin State introduce similar reforms, it will be expedient and fair if the burden on land is not much above the level that is obtaining in these places. There should not be a different level of taxation in Travancore until conditions here and in the adjoining territories become uniform.

Coming to other sources of revenue, on a scrutiny of the estimates I was rather startled to find that the Police Department has suddenly begun to yield a large revenue. On further scrutiny I found that Rs. 12 lakhs out of 13 lakhs contributed by the Police Department this year and Rs. 14 lakhs out of Rs. 15 lakhs estimated as revenue under Police during the coming year came from taxation under the Vehicle Taxation Act. My first impression was that there was something fundamentally wrong with the Police Department and it has now faded away. This revenue of about Rs. 13 lakhs under Vehicle Taxation is in substitution of the revenue that we were deriving from tolls during the last several years. This House is very thankful to Government for the decision to do away with this antiquated form of taxation. But at the same time, seeing that the toll revenue was in the neighbourhood of Rs. 6 lakhs, it is only fair that Government should fetch the revenue from vehicle taxation more or less at the same level, particularly because motor vehicles have become a necessity rather than a luxury.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. S. Chattanatha Karayalar.]

Coming now to the expenditure side of the budget estimates I am gratified to find that all departments have received increased allotments particularly the nation building activities of Government, Education, Agriculture, Medicine and Public Health. The Public Works Department which is a major spending department has an allotment of Rs. 75 lakhs for the current year and it is anticipated that it will receive an amount of Rs. 7 lakhs more for the coming year. There is general complaint that the activities of the Department have not been kept at the required level and the progress of execution of works has been very slow. The activities of the P. W. Department have got an intimate bearing on the maintenance of employment at a high level. The several activities and schemes undertaken such as the Perunchani scheme, repair and maintenance of irrigation works etc., have all been held up. There is a general impression that only a disproportionately small percentage of the total allotment has been expended during the year. This is a very unsatisfactory state of affairs. I understand that the situation has been brought about by lack of cooperation on the part of the subordinates of the department. If that is so, it is something which has got to be investigated and remedied at a very early date.

Education Department gets a very substantial allotment. One noteworthy feature of the activities of the department during this year is the introduction of the scheme of compulsory primary education in two taluks, namely Thovala and Agasteeswaram and in two towns namely Trivandrum and Nagercoil. It is stated that the scheme is to be introduced during the coming year in three other taluks. I only wish to suggest that the taluk of Shencotta should be accorded the first priority in the matter of introduction of the compulsory primary education by reason of its geographical position, its educational backwardness and the exceptional facilities it will afford for the successful introduction of the scheme.

Then I come to a very important provision made in the budget estimate namely an allotment of one crore of rupees for what is called a Village Uplift Fund. The scheme that is adumbrated in the provision of this allotment of one crore of rupees for village uplift is a scheme of very great economic potentialities for the State. It has got very great economic possibilities for the State. It is intended not only to improve village life in the country but has got great potentialities for the economic uplift of this country.

Sir, let me explain myself. The State has now embarked upon a programme of industrialisation the objective being to increase the national wealth of the country and to improve the standard of living of the people. Naturally, we will be moving towards an industrial economy. At the same time, we must remember that in order that industrialisation may be at a fairly high level, the interests of agriculture also have to be safeguarded. In other words, we cannot afford to have a purely industrial economy nor can we afford to have

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

a purely agricultural economy. There must, in fact, be a balance of economy—agricultural *cum* industrial economy. I think that the provision of the Village Uplift Fund has got great potentialities in this direction. I therefore, welcome the scheme underlying this provision and hope that it will receive adequate attention in the years to come.

I now come to the ways and means programme of the Government for the coming year. Sir, it is expected that at the end of 1122, we shall have a cash balance of Rs. 497 lakhs, short term deposits in Banks to the extent of Rs. 400.98 lakhs besides other safe and fluid investments of more than Rs. 460.55 lakhs, aggregating Rs. 13 crores. This is a very satisfactory state of affairs particularly when it is remembered that we have a big postwar reconstruction programme and that this can be financed without resort to borrowing on any large scale.

This is all I have got to say, and I commend the Budget for the adoption of the House.

MR. S. KRISHNA AIYAR (*Nominated*): Following precedent, I have to pass a few compliments to our Financial Secretary but I leave it at that this time.

The year before last, I started with a few observations about the position of Travancore compared with that of the rest of the Indian States and the Provinces of India. I pointed out how in point of education we are ahead, how in point of political education particularly we are far ahead as we have had a Legislative Council from about 1883 onwards, and how we have had a Popular Assembly since forty years past. I am possibly the only member alive who took part in the first or second Popular Assembly presided over by the late Dewan V. P. Madhava Rao. I further pointed out that in respect of our revenue compared with our area or population we are far ahead of most of the Provinces. I referred to the fact that for postwar reconstruction we had put by much more funds comparatively, than the rest of India, and I said that, on those grounds, we were entitled to an integral place in the future union of India. I am afraid it provoked a smile as rather a distant vision of things that may or may not come into being. I find, however, that under modern trends, it is quite justified. We are not only likely to have a future union of India, but possibly within a very few months, it may come into being, and here we may well congratulate ourselves as we do have to take part in helping to frame the future constitution for the whole of India—including the Provinces and the States.

In this connection arises the question as to what is Travancore. We have a few British Indian Islands in our midst—Anjengo and Thangassery. Would they form part of Travancore or part of the Madras Province as they are now? I sent a few questions; possibly there was not enough time for the Government to give answers. To the best of my knowledge, Anjengo was only an ordinary lease to the East India Company.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

PRESIDENT: Order, Order. The Government have thought over the memorandum on the matter which the Honourable member gave some time ago. The Honourable member may be glad to learn that the gist of that memorandum has been communicated to the proper quarters and the case presented with regard to the concession of those two pieces of lands.

MR. S. KRISHNA AIYAR: Thank you, Sir. I only make mention for the benefit of the House that, to the best of my knowledge, the East India Company secured Anjengo on the basis of a lease, that Thangassery was secured by a Dutch Company in the first instance and then taken over by the East India Company. That does not mean that the Rajas who held sway over those lands had ceded their Sovereign rights. As their successors we still hold the Sovereign rights over Anjengo and Thangassery. It may be well known to lawyers in this House that Sovereign rights cannot be barred by limitation like municipal rights. There is also a decision of our High Court to that effect. I may also point out that I mooted the question in the first instance and that was accepted by the High Court.

So far as the future constitution of India is concerned, Travancore comprises Anjengo and Thangassery as well, besides a few small islands which once was held by the Dutch and since taken over by the British Government. Possibly they are not now paying taxes. For that matter we have many freeholds in Travancore which pay no tax.

MR. P. O. THOMAS: If the Honourable member could face us straight, we could hear him properly.

RAO SAHIB A. K. BHASKER: He has to address the Chair.

MR. A. P. UDAYABHANU: He may be supplied with a mike.

PRESIDENT: But it has to be shifted from speaker to speaker and it cannot be readily used at question time. Of course we can make an experiment tomorrow morning.

MR. KADAKAVOOR P. MADHAVAN (*Chirayinkil* cum *Nedumangad*) It is not necessary for all. (*Laughter.*)

MR. S. KRISHNA AIYAR: I plead guilty. I thought that I was heard by every member of this House, and except Mr. Thariathu Kunjithommen, a former member of the Assembly, my voice could be heard as well as every body else's.

I was referring to a few islands that were leased to the Dutch East India Company and were subsequently taken over by the British Government.

MR. VARKALA K. MADHAVAN: They are not islands.

MR. S. KRISHNA AIYAR: I am afraid he is unable to follow the term "islands". A geographical island is one thing; a political island is another. It is figurative and not literal. I hope he will be able to follow the sense. As an analogy, I was observing that there were freeholds in Travancore where no taxes are being paid and also

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Jenmom Thanathu lands. These islands stand on a par with Anjengo and Thangassery. We have been found fit enough to serve on the Committees to help to formulate a scheme of constitution for larger India or the Union of India. Here I am confronted with a serious problem. Indeed we are asked by people outside, "you have been found fit to take part in formulating a constitution for the whole of India, but what is your place in Travancore? Have you been consulted or have you had any voice in the formulation of the constitution that has been proclaimed for Travancore?" I am prepared to accept the principles discussed by our learned Chairman, the Dewan-President. He has given us universal adult suffrage. That is a very great step in advance of what is now current in India. Secondly, as regards the functional or facultative representation in the Upper House, I am in perfect accord with his opinions. The days of aristocratic representation—representation by wealth or birth—are gone. Even in the House of Lords, they are now recruiting members from learned bodies. For example, there is the case of Lord Keynes. He is recognised as one of the greatest experts in economics and he was raised to the House of Peers. The standard for the purpose of representation in the Upper House, is therefore, worth and not birth or wealth. I believe that is what is understood by making the Upper House facultative or functional. In spite of all that, there is one sore point with the general public. Have we had any voice in electing what is called the permanent executive?

MR. T. K. NARAYANA PILLAI: The supreme executive.

MR. S. KRISHNA AIYAR: The words 'permanent executive, embrace the words 'supreme executive'. I therefore use the words 'permanent executive'. That gives rise to a very difficult question. Government have expressed their views definitely that they are not in accord with the principle of responsible Government on the Westminster model. There is very great force in this statement of the Government. We do want continuity. We do want security for the services. But that can be achieved by a compromise of the claims put forward by the other side. For example, if the legislature is allowed to elect the executive or the supreme executive with a specific condition that this supreme executive or permanent executive will continue for a period of five years.....

PRESIDENT: There is nothing to prevent His Highness from choosing the permanent executive or a member of the permanent executive by election of the House, or choosing the leader of the largest party in the Assembly or having the whole executive filled up by elected members of the Legislature. That is a matter which is open to discussion. Excepting the general principle of the irremovability of the executive by an adverse vote of the Legislature, the other matters are quite open to discussion. As I have already indicated in the course of my remarks earlier on the floor of the House, it is the intention of the Government, as soon as the preliminary material is gathered, to have a conference where opinions on these matters, subject only to this fundamental principle, could be obtained. The point is this: His Highness the Maharaja, for the time

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[President.]

being, voluntarily and without any compulsion in that behalf, brought into existence a Legislative Council many years ago. Later on, certain improvements and reforms were brought about and at the present moment, we are working a particular constitution. The question has been raised whether any further advance is necessary or expedient. Those who are in charge of advising His Highness the Maharaja have advised him that certain things might be conceded. Those are already referred to by the Honourable member, namely, adult suffrage to the Lower House, the facultative or functional representation of the Upper House, the absence of nomination and the obligation of the executive to follow the dictates of the Legislature, save in the matter of veto to be exercised under specific safeguards and for reasons to be given. Beyond that, His Highness has not been given any advice. In other words, he has not been advised to bring into existence a responsible Government on the Westminster model. But short of that, the manner in which the Executive has to be recruited, the manner in which it will work, the manner in which the committees will function and what the procedure of these Committees will be, are matters which will undoubtedly be apt subjects for discussion.

MR. S. KRISHNA AIYAR: Conceding the principle that we are not to have responsible Government on the Westminster model, I want to suggest a *via media* which might possibly satisfy at least one party if not both parties, namley that the executive or the supreme executive might be elected by the Legislature for a period of five years as in America. During these five years, for the purpose of continuity and security, the power to remove it might vest with His Highness the Maharaja and not with the Legislature. That will not be responsible Government on the Westminster model but it may satisfy the general public. For example, they may say that they have a voice in choosing the minister to govern them. They say "the wearer alone knows where the shoe pinches". They might feel, if my proposal be accepted, that they have some sort of responsible Government as the executive body elected by them might naturally look forward to their views when any important point comes before them.

In this connection, you, Sir, referred to the opinion of the Prime Minister of Great Britain who in his personal capacity said that it is only an experiment Travancore being a laboratory for the experiment, and that he wishes all success to that experiment. The only thing that we feel about it is this. As it is only an experiment, should Travancore be the Guinea-pig? Not that it is going to fail. It may be progressive but.....

MR. T. K. NARAYANA PILLAI: This is a field for so many experiments.

MR. S. KRISHNA AIYAR: I suggest this as a *via media*. That may be a concession to satisfy the sentiments of the legislature and the rest may be left to the Throne. I believe that if that experiment be tried in the proper spirit, one more point may be removed.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

In this connection, we feel sure about another point, namely, that Travancore should be compared with Sind, a baby province, that came into existence only during the past few years where corruption has been known to be rampant and where even the sponsors of the present ministry and the past ministry have referred to it as a corrupt province. We who have had more political education than they.....

PRESIDENT: Bengal? (*Laughter*).

MR. S. KRISHNA AIYAR: I do concede the position of Bengal and Sind. There are certain difficulties to.....

PRESIDENT: The Punjab and the Coalition Government?

MR. S. KRISHNA AIYAR: We too group ourselves not on principle but on the basis of communities. It is our fault and we ought to be ashamed of it. However, a sense of responsibility may be engendered only by giving of responsibility. Therefore, I suggest that some sort of responsibility can be given and that Travancore may be trusted to come by its own and lift itself beyond all the jobbery and pettinesses that characterises Sind, Bengal and the Punjab.

I next come to matters nearer home. The honourable the Deputy President referred to Agricultural Income Tax. The new Income Tax Act has been recently passed. So far as the principle goes, income from agriculture or other sources may be taken as one and the same, and I perfectly agree. What I want to say is that the exchequer of Travancore is overflowing with money. We do not know what to do with all the revenue. In the circumstances, why should there be an increase in the assessment or in the tax realisable from the people? That is one of the points which I wish to raise.

The second is this. I find there are one or two anomalies which may possibly be amended by suitable legislation. For example, I observe that the maximum super tax of individuals or persons, not corporations, is 18 chs. 6 cash per rupee under schedule 2 of the Act. This is in respect of individuals, families etc. In respect of corporations, I find that the maximum assessment is 2 chs. 10 cash in the rupee. Thus in respect of individuals the tax is almost nine times than that fixed for corporations. It may be a misprint and may not have been intended. But there it is in the Gazette and if anybody goes through the Gazette he can see it. I do realise that in respect of corporations there is one distinction. That if dividends are paid to the maximum limit, individual shareholders also have to pay the super tax. But that is a different matter. Corporations are legal persons. It seems to be anomalous that the super tax of corporations should be very much less than that of individuals. I believe it was intended that this maximum super tax *i. e.*, 2 chs. 10 c. was intended for individuals and not for corporations, and that it is a misprint. I hope the position will be made clear by the Financial Secretary.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. S. Krishna Aiyar.]

One other observation that I intended to make in this connection is this. The basic tax has now been fixed at 14 As. per acre. Agricultural Income Tax is varying. Should the basic tax be deducted from the income tax or from the income? Government have made their position clear that there should not be two taxes, that no individual should be taxed twice over. Basic tax is one tax, Income tax is another. If they are allowed to go side by side it is a case of double taxation. Naturally then, basic tax must be deducted from the income tax and not from the income. That is the second point I want to bring forward.

I have not had sufficient time to go through the Income Tax Act. If it had been piloted through the legislature, a lot of anomalies and mistakes could have been avoided. It comes as a surprise in the last Gazette.

In this connection I would like to refer to some of the recent announcements made. In the first place the uplift of villages. We cannot express how thankful the people will be for that blessing. It is however to be worked in the proper spirit. Zealous, enthusiastic young men should be selected. The work should not be left to the elderly. A model village may be taken and worked up by Government so that it might serve as a pattern to the rest of the villages.

PRESIDENT: Honourable member may finish soon.

MR. S. KRISHNA AIYAR: I may refer to two more points, fisheries and inland navigation. I have been dwelling on the former possibly for six or seven years now. I have been referring to inland navigation since the days of Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao. I am glad to find that they find response now.

MR. N. D. PARAMESWARAN NAMBOODIRI: When Gladstone remarked that "budgets are not merely matters of arithmetic but in a thousand ways go to the root of the prosperity of individuals, the relation of classes and the strength of Kingdoms," what he did, as a matter of fact, was to render budgeting, an extremely complicated affair. The maxim simply means that a budget ought to be construed not as the isolated episode of a single year, but, as the potential link in the chain of the financial policy of the State, spreading over a reasonable period of time. In other words, a budget must necessarily reflect the economic progress of a community, the financial stability of the State and the political evolution of the society. Judged from these standards, I submit, I cannot entertain an optimistic view of the budget that is now submitted for the consideration of this honourable House, for the simple reason that it has signally failed to reflect a well-defined or clear-cut policy, as pursued by the progressive nations of the world. I need not point out to this learned House that, policy always presupposes planning and that planning in its turn depends upon the availability of statistics. Logically, therefore, the absence of vital statistics *ipso facto* suggests absence of a well-defined policy. In answer to one of my questions

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

as to the national income and the per capita income in Travancore for a certain period of years, it was stated during the last session that as to the former, no information was available and that as to the latter all available information is confined to that contained in the Census report. Let me most respectfully submit that I cannot understand the possibility of framing a satisfactory up-to-date budget if such all-important data are not available. An expenditure that has no direct bearing, or to be more precise an expenditure that has not the immediate effect of increasing the 'per capita' income of the citizen can hardly be justified in an age that clings with undue tenacity to the "quid pro quo" theory.

Similarly if the national income is not known, we are virtually disabled from adjudging the probable economic repercussions of the existing scheme of taxation and much less can we have the guarantee that the goose is plucked with as little squeezing as possible.

If the budgets for the past 15 or 25 years are carefully studied it will be seen that despite the phenomenal changes that have revolutionised the ideals of production and distribution, our budgets continue to be framed on the same old identical lines. The only noteworthy feature of these budgets, all these years, was an increase in the figures dealt with, both on the revenue side and on the expenditure side, with of course certain substantial surpluses in recent years. In one sense huge surplus by itself is indicative of a defective policy and cannot favour with orthodox economists, in as much as it has the devastating effect of diverting potential capital from the more productive to the less productive channels.

[The House adjourned for lunch at 1 p. m. and reassembled at 2 p. m.]

The gross inexactitudes in the forecasts, as evidenced by the increase of expenditure by a crore of rupees over the preliminary estimates.....

PRESIDENT: If honourable members wish to use the mike, they can go up to it.

MR. N. D. PARAMESWARAN NAMBOODIRI: I think, Sir, I am sufficiently audible.

PRESIDENT: Very well, the honourable member may proceed.

MR. N. D. PARAMESWARAN NAMBOODIRI: In the absence of any special contingency or any unforeseen circumstance, negatives the existence of effective control on the part of the Financial Secretary, over the finances of the State. Similarly, the fluctuations in the percentage of expenditure towards primary functions and collection services, which ought to diminish progressively, and of the developmental and nation-building functions which ought to increase progressively, prove, beyond doubt, that the expenditure was not incurred in furtherance of any concerted plan. I hope it will not be inappropriate if I point out one or two things about the scheme of taxation hitherto followed by the State. Obviously there has been a more or less steady increase on the revenue side, has become all the more marked after 1116 or 1117 due to the peculiar favourable conditions created by the War. It goes without saying that these

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. N. D. Parameswaran Namboodiri.]

increases on the revenue side were partly due to increased taxation. But neither the income as a whole, nor the receipt under the several taxes go to support a capitalistic economy; since the budget figures also include receipts from commercial and quasi-commercial concerns undertaken by Government in furtherance of half-hearted measures of nationalisation. Nor do these figures support a people's and much less, a socialistic budget, as evidenced by the serious disparity in the proportions between the direct and the indirect taxes. Take, for example, the income from Excise and Customs on the one hand and the income-tax on the other. In the case of the indirect taxes, on whom does the incidence falls, and what will be their probable consequences on the standard of life of the community are too well known to be recapitulated at this juncture. It will be equally untenable to hold that this budget represents an era of transition, since no significant step has hitherto been taken to harmonise the several taxes *inter se* in accordance with the well-known canons of taxation.

Unhappily enough, the expenditure side of the budget has no better story to relate. In the realm of public finance, expenditure is most important, because it invariably succeeds in places where taxation has failed. It corrects and condones the irregularities of taxation, especially in eradicating grave inequalities of income. An expenditure that has not the cumulative effect of mobilising and strengthening the productive resources of the community is to that extent, unwarranted. The fixed charges and the non-votable items swallow a good proportion. The results of the increase in the expenditure towards the developmental functions are hardly discernible due to the absence of any data as to the per capita income of the successive years. The proportions assigned to cottage industries, agriculture and other items that have a direct bearing on the economic uplift of the masses strongly suggest the inadequacy of the steps hitherto taken. The tax payer cannot and will not normally subscribe to the views endorsed by the spending authorities and however just an expenditure may be from the point of view of the administrator, the tax payer is hardly convinced and invariably searches for the tangible results that must legitimately accrue. If it is true today, it will be more so in the future. The main point that I wish to emphasise is that the present system of forecasting revenue and expenditure merely on the basis of the figures obtained during the past one or two years must be replaced by estimates calculated to hasten the steps of a systematic programme; what is really wanted today is a bold constructive policy and a determination to carry it into effect. In other words, clear arithmetic must give place to careful planning which in its turn depends upon long range planning and constructive statesmanship. Today when a budget can become easily out of date by the lapse of a few hours, today when nations *vie* with one another in formulating schemes social amelioration and security, it is rather unfortunate that we ill hang on sedulously to archaic systems of budgeting based on

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

the ineffectual distinction between the primary and secondary functions of the State. If widows' pensions, orphans' pensions, unemployment insurance and other items can find a place in the English budgets of as early as 1917 and 1920, there is absolutely no reason why they cannot find a place in our Budgets at least in 1947. I have nothing but sincere admiration for undoubted genius of our Financial Secretary; nevertheless, I am forced to submit that the absence of a definite policy casts a gloomy shadow on the budget that he has submitted.

A word about the industrial policy of the State and I am done. Rapid industrialisation is admittedly a panacea for many a social and economic evil. And as a matter of fact, much has been done in recent years to accelerate our progress in that direction. Similarly, much useless talk has been wasted on the so-called "foreign capital." In so far as local capital was shy and in so far as our industrial tradition has not much to its credit, it is *prima facie* absurd to question the advisability of investing foreign capital or any other capital. The State had to industrialise at all costs and the steps that were taken were the best and the most appropriate in the circumstances. What really concerns the economist is not so much the source as the nature of the investment. The progress of any particular industry would depend upon a variety of circumstances including the economic habits of the people, the availability of raw material, the cultural traditions, etc., etc. Just as the case of the financial policy, I may submit in all humility that the present industrial policy is not rooted deep in careful planning. For example, the State has not hitherto taken any step to conduct an industrial survey properly. Even in the case of the industries already started, the absence of careful planning is keenly felt. For example, all the industries are centred at one and the same place, namely Alwaye. Now the *entrepreneur* of these schemes may very well argue that they are concerned only with natural advantages and that these are not bound to observe the well-known principle of regionalisation. But in the interests of the State there should be an all-round and uniform progress.....

PRESIDENT : I think the honourable member will be relieved to learn that when new applications for starting industries are made, they are definitely told that no further space will be given in Alwaye. Many new industries are coming into existence in and around Kundara and two very big industries are starting in Trivandrum.

MR. N. D. PARAMESWARAN NAMBOODIRI : Similarly steps should be taken to ward off the evil effects of rapid industrialisation. The concentration of all the industries at Alwaye has caused a great influx of population into that town creating fresh problems of accommodation, food, clothing, etc., but as to the actual facilities for decent living, Alwaye still continues to be the old, insignificant town of 1110. My submission, therefore, is that whenever a new industry is to be started, the Directors must be asked to begin immediately

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. N. D. Parameswaran Namboodiri.]

the construction of proper dwelling places, dairy farms, fruit gardens etc. In other words, the factory and the welfare arrangements must progress simultaneously. I have a few words more to say on cottage industries which I shall reserve for another occasion.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : സർ, ഭരിതിയ ലോക മഹായുദ്ധത്തിന്റെ പര്യവസാനത്തിനു ശേഷം ഈ സഭയിൽ ആദ്യമായി അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള അടുത്ത വർഷത്തെ ബഡ്ജറിനെ ഞാൻ ഹൃദയംഗമമായി സ്വാഗതംചെയ്യുകയുള്ളുന്നു. അടുത്ത വർഷത്തെ ബഡ്ജറിൽ മൊത്തമായ വരവിൽ നിന്നും ചെലവു നീക്കി യഥാർത്ഥത്തിൽ ർന്നു, ർ വ്വ രൂപ മാത്രമെ സർപ്ലസ് ഇനത്തിൽ രേഖപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളതായി കാണുന്നുള്ളു എങ്കിലും റവന്യൂ റിസർവ് ഫണ്ട് എന്ന ഇനത്തിലും വില്ലേജ് സപ്ലിഫ്റ്റു് ഫണ്ടു് എന്ന ഇനത്തിലും 'ഡിസ്ട്രസ് റിലീഫ് ഫണ്ടു്' എന്ന ഇനത്തിലും ബഡ്ജറിൽ കൊള്ളിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു കോടി നാലു ലക്ഷം രൂപാ കൂടി യഥാർത്ഥത്തിൽ ഉള്ള സർപ്ലസ് ഫണ്ടായി ഗണിക്കാമെന്നാണ് എന്റെ വിശ്വാസം. ഇതിനും പുറമെ യുദ്ധാനന്തരപുനഃസംവിധാന പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾക്കായി ഫ ഫ ർ വ്വ വ്വ ർ രൂപ അടുത്ത വർഷം വിനിയോഗിക്കുന്നതിനായി മാറ്റിവെച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഈ നിലയിൽ നോക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ സാമ്പത്തികനില സംശയാതീതമായ നിലയിൽ സുശക്തവും ഭദ്രികരവും ആണെന്നുള്ളതു നിർവിവാദമായ ഒരു പരമാർത്ഥം മാത്രമാണ്. ഈ രേഖയിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ള ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ പ്രവർത്തനപരിപാടികൾകൊണ്ടു നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തിന് സർവതോമുഖവും സാർവത്രികവുമായ ഉത്കർഷം അടുത്ത വർഷം സംസിദ്ധമാകയും നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തെയും ഗവണ്മെന്റിനെയും സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള കീർത്തിധാവള്യം അഭിമാനകരമായ നിലയിൽ വർദ്ധിക്കയും ചെയ്യുമെന്നു ഞാൻ സുദൃഢമായി വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു.

സർ, ഈ ബഡ്ജറിൽ, അടുത്ത വർഷത്തെ വരവിൽ ഫാമിന്റ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റിൽ ഒരു കോടി രൂപാ വർദ്ധിക്കുമെന്നു പ്രതീക്ഷിക്കുന്നതായി പ്രത്യക്ഷമാകുന്നുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ ഇതു നമ്മുടെ പൂർവികമായ സമ്പാദ്യം വിറ്റഴിച്ചുണ്ടാക്കുന്ന മുതലാകയാൽ തൽസംബന്ധമായ ഒരു അനുമോദനത്തിനു അഭിനന്ദനത്തിനും ആക്കം അവകാശമില്ല എന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം.

ഇതിനു മുൻപ് ഗവണ്മെന്റു് ഭീമമായ സംഖ്യകൾ വിവിധങ്ങളായ കാര്യങ്ങൾക്കുവേണ്ടി വിനിയോഗിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിലും പ്രത്യേകമായി ഗ്രാമങ്ങളുടെ സുഖസൗകര്യാദികൾ വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനു പര്യാപ്തമായ

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

വ്യവസ്ഥകൾ ചെയ്തിരുന്നില്ലെന്ന് സർവസാധാരണമായി ഉണ്ടായിരുന്ന ആക്ഷേപം അടുത്ത വർഷത്തെ ബഡ്ജറ്റ് നിർദ്ദോഷം പരിഹരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു കാണുന്നതിൽ എനിക്കു അനിതരസാധാരണമായ കൃതാർത്ഥതയുണ്ട്.

ഒരു ദശവത്സരപദ്ധതി സ്വീകരിച്ചു വില്ലേജ് അഫ്ലിഫ്റ്റ് ഫണ്ട് എന്ന ഇനത്തിൽ ഒരു കോടി രൂപാ നീക്കിവച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതിന്റെ പ്രതിവർഷ പലിശയായ മുന്നു ലക്ഷം രൂപാകൊണ്ട് ഗ്രാമീണരുടെ ജീവിതം നന്നാക്കുന്നതിനും, എട്ടു ലക്ഷത്തിൽപരം രൂപാ ഗ്രോമോർ ഫുഡ് കാമ്പെയിനിൽ വികസിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനും, അതിനും പുറമെ ഇരുപതു ലക്ഷം രൂപാ കൃഷിക്കു ആത്യന്താപേക്ഷിതമായ വിത്തുകൾ, വളങ്ങൾ, കൃഷിയായുധങ്ങൾ മുതലായവ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽ നിന്നും വാങ്ങി കുറഞ്ഞ വിലയ്ക്കു കർഷകന് വിറ്റു നാട്ടിലെ കർഷകവൃത്തിയെ പരിപോഷിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിനും ഉള്ള വ്യവസ്ഥകൾ ഗവണ്മെൻറ് അടുത്ത വർഷത്തെ ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ സ്വീകരിച്ചു കാണുന്നതിൽ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ കർഷകവൃന്ദത്തിന്റെ പ്രതിനിധികളിൽ ഒരാളായ ഞാൻ അവരുടെ പ്രതിനിധി എന്ന നിലയിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ ഹാർദ്ദമായി അഭിനന്ദിക്കുന്നു.

ഇതുയും ബഡ്ജറിനെപ്പറ്റി അമുഖമായി പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകൊണ്ട്, വിവിധ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറുകളിലെ പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങളിൽ നിന്നും പ്രസ്പഷ്ടമായിട്ടുള്ള നയവൈകല്യങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റി സമഷ്ടിയായി ചിലതെല്ലാം ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിക്കണമെന്നു ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. സർ, അങ്ങിനെ പറയുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ ഒരു കാര്യം എന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ വരുന്നു. അതായതു മഹാത്മജി അടുത്ത കാലത്തു് ഹരിജൻ എന്ന പത്രമുഖേന നൽകിയിട്ടുള്ള ഉപദേശമാണു്. അതു് ഇപ്രകാരമാണു്:—

"Opposition however eloquent it may be, will defeat its purpose, if it is not well-informed, balanced and well-based and does not promise action and result more attractive than what is proposed".

ഈ തത്ത്വത്തെ അവലംബിച്ചു് സൃഷ്ടിപരമായ ചില അഭിപ്രായങ്ങൾ മാത്രമാണു് എന്റെ വാദങ്ങളിൽ ഉൾക്കൊള്ളുന്നതു്.

സർ, ഈ രാജ്യത്തു അധിവസിക്കുന്ന പാരവൃന്ദത്തിന്റെ ക്ഷേമൈശ്വര്യങ്ങളെ കഴിയുംവിധം വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള സദുദ്ദേശത്തോടുകൂടി ഗവണ്മെൻറ് അതാതു വർഷം രൂപവൽക്കരിക്കുന്ന പ്രവർത്തനപദ്ധതിയനുസരിച്ചുള്ള കാര്യങ്ങൾ അതു പ്രായോഗികമാക്കുന്നതിനു നിയു

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. Puliyoor T. P. Velayudhan Pillai.]

കതരായ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ അക്ഷന്തവ്യമായ അപ്രാപ്തിയും അലസതയും അനാസ്ഥയും നിമിത്തം ഇതിൽനിന്നും ഉള്ള പ്രയോജനം ജനസാമാന്യത്തിന അനുഭവയോഗ്യമായിത്തിന്നിട്ടില്ലാ എന്ന പരമാത്ഥം അങ്ങയുടെ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുവാൻ ഞാൻ ഈ അവസരം വിനിയോഗിക്കുന്നു.

സർ, അങ്ങയ്ക്ക് പൊതുജനങ്ങളോടും പൊതുജനപ്രതിനിധികളോടും എത്രമാത്രം സ്നേഹവും ആദരവും ഉണ്ടെന്നു അങ്ങയെ അടുത്തു പരിചയിക്കുന്നതിന സൗകര്യംസിദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഞങ്ങൾക്കറിയാം. എന്നാൽ ഇതിന നേരേ വിപരീതമായിട്ടുള്ള അനുഭവങ്ങൾ ചില ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥപ്രമുഖന്മാരിൽ നിന്നു ജനപ്രതിനിധികൾക്ക് ദൈനംദിനം അനുഭവപ്പെട്ടുകൊണ്ടാണിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ചില ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥമേധാവികൾക്ക് പൊതുജനങ്ങളേയും പൊതുജനപ്രതിനിധികളേയും പുച്ഛമാണ്. മറു ചിലക്ക്, ഈ നാട്ടുകാർ ബുദ്ധിഹീനരും, വിദേശത്തുനിന്നും വാർത്തുകൃത്രമായി ഇറക്കുമതി ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളവര അപാര പണ്ഡിതന്മാരും ആണെന്നുള്ള അഹംഭാവം കൂടി അജ്ഞതാ നിമിത്തം മതിമറന്ന് പ്രത്യക്ഷപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഫ്രഞ്ചുകാരനായ നെപ്പോളിയനെ--ലെ അങ്ങയുടെ ബഡ്ജറ്റു പ്രസംഗത്തിൽ ഇപ്രകാരം പ്രസ്താവിച്ചുകാണുന്നു. "The intelligence of Travancore is beyond controversy. His ready assimilability and adaptability are equally beyond doubt." എന്നിട്ടും ചില ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ ഇന്നും അജ്ഞരായിത്തന്നെ വച്ചു പുലമ്പുന്നുണ്ട്. ചില ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥമേധാവികൾ ജനപ്രതിനിധികളോടു കാണിക്കുന്ന അനാദരവിനെ സ്പഷ്ടമാക്കുന്നതിനായി ഒരു ചെറിയ ഉദാഹരണം മാത്രം ഞാൻ അങ്ങയുടെ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരാം. രണ്ടു നിയമസഭകളേയും ജനപ്രതിനിധികൾ തെരഞ്ഞെടുത്തു അയയ്ക്കുന്ന അംഗങ്ങൾ ചേർന്നതാണ് ഫിനാൻസ് കമ്മിറ്റി. ആ കമ്മിറ്റി ചർച്ചചെയ്യേണ്ടിവരുന്ന പ്രശ്നങ്ങൾ അഥവാ നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ കുറഞ്ഞപക്ഷം രണ്ടു ദിവസത്തിനു മുമ്പു എങ്കിലും കമ്മിറ്റിയുടെ മെമ്പറന്മാർക്ക് നൽകണമെന്നാണ് നിയമം അനുശാസിക്കുന്നതു്. വാസ്തവത്തിൽ കാര്യങ്ങൾ തുറന്നു പറയുന്നപക്ഷം നിർദ്ധിഷ്ട നിയമങ്ങൾക്കു പ്രത്യക്ഷവിരുദ്ധമായി രണ്ടു ദിവസം പോയിട്ട് രണ്ടു മിനിട്ടിനുമുമ്പായി എങ്കിലും ആ നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ ഫിനാൻസ് കമ്മിറ്റി മെംബറന്മാർക്കു ലഭിച്ചിട്ടില്ല എന്നുള്ളതാണു പരമാത്ഥം.

MR. K. A. MATHEW : ഏതു കമ്മിറ്റിയാണ് ?

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : ഫിനാൻസ് കമ്മിറ്റി. പൊതുജനപ്രതിനിധികളോട് എന്തു അവജ്ഞയോടുകൂടിയാണ് ചില ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു മേധാവികൾ പെരുമാറുന്നതെന്നുള്ളതിനും ഇതു സാക്ഷ്യം വഹിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. മേലാലെങ്കിലും ഇങ്ങനെയുള്ള വിഘാതങ്ങൾക്കിടയാക്കാതെ ശിക്ഷാർഹരായ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു മേധാവികളെ കണ്ടുപിടിച്ച് മാർഗ്ഗദർശകമായ ശിക്ഷണനടപടി നടത്തണമെന്നു അങ്ങയോട് ബഹുമാനപുരസ്സരം അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

PRESIDENT: What are the specific matters which the Honourable member is referring to?

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : സർ, നോട്ടീസും മുൻകൂട്ടിയൊ സമയത്തിനൊ കിട്ടിയില്ലെന്നു മാത്രമല്ല ഞങ്ങൾ സമയനഷ്ടംവരുത്തി കാത്തിരുന്നതിനു ശേഷം അളയച്ചു വരുത്തുകയായിട്ടാണ് വന്നത്. ടേടം ഫ 8-ന മുമ്പായിത്തന്നെ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറൽ ഹെഡ്സ് ബഡ്ജറു നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽ സമർപ്പിക്കണമെന്നു നിലവിലിരിക്കുന്ന വ്യവസ്ഥയെ പല ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു മേധാവികളും ലംഘിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായി കാണുന്നു.

സർ, ലക്ഷക്കണക്കിനുള്ള സംഖ്യകൾ ഗവണ്മെൻറ് ഓരോവർഷവും വിവിധങ്ങളായ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കായി ചെലവാക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ന, ൦ ൦ ൦ രൂപയിൽ കൂടുതൽ പ്രതിവർഷം ചെലവു വരാത്തവിധം ഒരു സെക്കൻറ് ക്ലാസ്സ് മജിസ്ട്രേട്ടുകോടതിയും ഒരു മുൻസിഫിയും ഉള്ള ചെങ്ങന്നൂരിൽ, ഇരുപത്തിയാറു പകുതികളുള്ള തിരുവല്ലാ താലൂക്കിനെ രണ്ടായി വിഭജിച്ചു ഫ ൦ ൻവ-വരെയുണ്ടായിരുന്ന ചെങ്ങന്നൂർ താലൂക്കു പുനഃസ്ഥാപിച്ചു തരണമെന്നു ദീർഘകാലമായി ജനപ്രതിനിധികളായ ഞാനും മറ്റു മെമ്പറന്മാരും ഈ സഭയിലും ഗവണ്മെൻറിലും തുടരെ അപേക്ഷിക്കുകയും നിവേദനങ്ങൾ സമർപ്പിക്കയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിലും ഇതേവരെയും കാര്യസാഫല്യം ഉണ്ടായിട്ടില്ലെന്നുള്ളതു ചരിതാപകരമാണ്.

സർ, ഈ സംഗതി ഒരുത്തരവിധമെങ്കിലും അനുവദിച്ചുകിട്ടുമെന്നുള്ള പ്രതീക്ഷയോടുകൂടി ജാതിമതഭേദമോ അഭിപ്രായവ്യത്യാസമോ കൂടാതെ തിരുവല്ലാ താലൂക്കിലുള്ള സർവ ജനങ്ങളും വളരെ ഉത്കണ്ഠയോടുകൂടി കാത്തിരിക്കുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ട് അങ്ങു ദയവായി ജനങ്ങളുടെ ഈ ചിരകാലപ്രതീക്ഷയെ അവക്ക് അനുഭവയോഗ്യമാക്കിത്തീർക്കണമെന്നും ഈ താലൂക്ക് പുനഃസ്ഥാപനം അങ്ങയുടെ ഒരു ശാശ്വതസ്മാരകമായി തീരുന്നതാണെന്നും ഞാൻ അങ്ങയെ വിനയപൂർവം ധരിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. Puliyoor T. P. Velayudhan Pillai.]

അതിപ്രധാനമായ മറെറാരു സംഗതിയിലേക്ക് ഞാൻ അങ്ങയുടെ ശ്രദ്ധയെ ക്ഷണിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ഭീമമായ സംഖ്യകൾ ജനക്ഷേമകരങ്ങളായ കാര്യങ്ങൾക്കായി ബഡ്ജറിൽ രേഖപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ആ ആവശ്യത്തിനു അവ ഉപയോഗിക്കാതെ ഇരിക്കയും ചെയ്യുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് യാതൊരു പ്രയോജനത്തിനോ, സൗഭാഗ്യത്തിനോ ഇടയാകുന്നില്ലെന്ന അങ്ങു ദയവായി ധരിക്കണം. ഭീമമായ സംഖ്യകൾ പൊതുജനങ്ങളുടെ ക്ഷേമൈശ്വര്യങ്ങൾക്കുവേണ്ടി വിനിയോഗിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള സദുദ്ദേശത്തോടുകൂടി ഗവണ്മെൻറ് ഓരോ വർഷത്തെ ബഡ്ജറിലും ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തുകയും അതു് ആ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കുവേണ്ടി വിനിയോഗിക്കാതിരിക്കയും ചെയ്യുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്ക് യാതൊരു സൗഭാഗ്യവും കിട്ടുന്നില്ലെന്നും നേരേമറിച്ചു അതു പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്കു ഗവണ്മെൻറിനോടു സ്വാഭാവികമായ അസംതൃപ്തിക്കു കാരണമാക്കുമെന്നും ഞാൻ അങ്ങയെ വിനയപൂർവ്വം ധരിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. ആണ്ടവസാനത്തിൽ ബഡ്ജറിൽ അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള സംഖ്യകളിലും ഒറ പൈസ പോലും ചെലവാക്കാതെ മിച്ചം വരുത്തുന്നതിനു് ചില ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറു മേധാവികൾ ശ്രമിച്ചുവരുന്നതായി അനുഭവങ്ങൾകൊണ്ടു് ഞങ്ങൾക്ക് ബോധ്യമായിട്ടുണ്ടു്.

സർ, കഴിഞ്ഞ വർഷത്തെ അങ്ങയുടെ ബഡ്ജറു് പ്രസംഗത്തിൽ ഇപ്രകാരം പറഞ്ഞുകാണുന്നു. "Rs. 74·62 lakhs earmarked for expenditure on Post War Reconstruction Programme during next year. The details with regard to this Rs. 74·62 lakhs are set out on Page 6 of the Financial Secretary's statement. It is the intention of this Government not to keep these figures on paper and solely on paper. It is definitely the intention of this Government that the various Heads of Departments with whom are entrusted these amounts, will spend these amounts during the year 1121, and Government look to them for such expenditure." ഈ ഭാഗമാണു് ഞാൻ പ്രത്യേകമായി അങ്ങയുടെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതു്. സർ, അങ്ങയുടെ ഈ മഹത്തും ഉത്കൃഷ്ടവുമായ പ്രത്യാശ എത്രമാത്രം സഫലമായിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ ചർച്ച ചെയ്യേണ്ടതു് ജനപ്രതിനിധികളായ ഞങ്ങളുടെ കടമയാണു്. ഈ വർഷത്തെ ബഡ്ജറു പരിശോധിച്ചാൽ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ഒരു സിൽക്ക് ഫാക്ടറി ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി രണ്ടു ലക്ഷം രൂപയും, Scheme for marketing of cardamoms എന്നതിലേക്കു് ഒരു ലക്ഷം രൂപയും Development of Medical Institution_നു് മൂന്നു ലക്ഷം രൂപയും Constructing

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

residential quarters east of Kanakakunnu Palace എന്നതിനു അഞ്ചു ലക്ഷം രൂപായും Kayal Reclamation scheme-നു രണ്ടു ലക്ഷം രൂപയും Canal Improvement-നു മൂന്നു ലക്ഷം രൂപയും Road Construction-നു അഞ്ചു ലക്ഷം രൂപയും Investigation of Major Irrigation Works-നു ഒരു ലക്ഷം രൂപയും Coastal Navigation and improvements of Ports-നു ഏഴു ലക്ഷം രൂപയും Scheme for Supply of smoked fish-നു രണ്ടു ലക്ഷം രൂപയും Ullur Children's Hospital-നു രണ്ടു ലക്ഷം രൂപയും പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട പാലങ്ങൾക്കും പ്രാദേശികാവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കും മറ്റുമായി ഭീമമായ സംഖ്യകളും ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ കൊള്ളിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായി കണ്ടെങ്കിലും ഈ വക കാര്യങ്ങൾക്കായി ഒരു കാശുപോലും ചെലവാക്കിയിട്ടില്ല എന്നറിയുമ്പോൾ പൊതുമരാമത്തു വകുപ്പിന്റെ പ്രവർത്തനവൈകല്യത്തിന്റെ പാരമ്യം എത്രയുണ്ടെന്ന് നമുക്ക് നിഷ്പ്രയാസം അനുമാനിക്കാൻ കഴിയുന്നതാണ്.

ഇങ്ങനെ ഭീമമായ സംഖ്യകൾ ഓരോ ആവശ്യം പറഞ്ഞു നീക്കിവച്ചു പൊതുജനങ്ങളെ വ്യാമോഹിപ്പിച്ചതുകൊണ്ടു യാതൊരു ഫലവുമില്ല. അങ്ങയുടെ ആദർശങ്ങളും ഉപദേശങ്ങളും ലക്ഷ്യങ്ങളും എത്ര മഹത്തും ഉത്കൃഷ്ടങ്ങളും ഉന്നതങ്ങളുമായിരുന്നാലും അവയുടെ സൽഫലങ്ങൾ അനുഭവിക്കുന്നതിന് അങ്ങയുടെ കീഴിലുള്ള ചില ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ അക്ഷന്തവ്യമായ ഉപേക്ഷയും അനാസ്ഥയും കാര്യക്ഷമതയില്ലായ്മയും മൂലം പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്കു സാധിക്കാതെയാണിരിക്കുന്നത്. ഈ നടപടി മേലാലെങ്കിലും ആവർത്തിക്കാതിരിക്കാൻ വേണ്ട നടപടി കൈക്കൊള്ളണമെന്നു ഞാൻ അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

MR. CHAZHIKATTU JOSEPH : ഇതു കീഴുദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ അക്ഷന്തവ്യമായ ഉപേക്ഷയാണോ അതോ മിവാൻജിയുടെ ഉപേക്ഷയാണോ?

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : നിശ്ചയമായും ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റു മേധാവിയുടേയും അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ കീഴ് സിൽബന്ധികളുടേയും ഉപേക്ഷനിമിത്തമാണ്.

MR. K K. CHELLAPPAN PILLAI : ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ പ്രവർത്തികൾക്ക് മിവാൻജിയാണ് ഉത്തരവാദിയെന്നു അദ്ദേഹം തന്നെ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതായി മെമ്പർക്കറിയാമോ?

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : അതിനു മറുപടി പറയാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഇവിടെ ഗവണ്മെന്റിൽ നിന്നും സമാരംഭിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ചില പദ്ധതികളുടെ പൂർണ്ണ വിവരങ്ങൾ ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽനിന്നു വ്യക്തമല്ല.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. Puliyoor T. P. Velayudhan Pillai.]

ഉദാഹരണമായി ഭിമമായ സംഖ്യ തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽനിന്ന കുറെ സ്റ്റ്രണേഴ്സ് പണികഴിപ്പിച്ച കോസ്റ്റൽ ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ടിന്ന ഉപ യോഗിച്ചവരുന്നതായി അറിവായിട്ടുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ അടുത്ത വർഷത്തെ ബഡ്ജറ്റ് നു-ാംവശത്തുനിന്നും കോസ്റ്റൽ ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ട് എന്നയിന ത്തിൽ യാതൊരു സംഖ്യയും കൊള്ളിച്ചുകാണാതെ ''നിൽ'' എന്ന എഴുതിയിരിക്കുന്നതായി കാണുന്നു. അതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള സമാ ധാനം ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സെക്രട്ടറി അദ്ദേഹത്തിൻറ മറുപടി പ്രസംഗ ത്തിൽ നാംകുമെന്ന് ഞാൻ പ്രത്യാശിക്കുന്നു.

PRESIDENT: But they have been incorporated under the Travancore Steam Navigation Company rules.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: അങ്ങിനെയാണെങ്കിൽ അതിൽനിന്നും ആദായം എത്ര പ്രതീക്ഷിക്കുന്നു എന്ന ബഡ്ജറിൽ കാണിക്കേണ്ടത യിരുന്നു. അപ്രകാരം ചെയ്യാതിരുന്നതിൻറെ ഉദ്ദേശം സംശയാസ്പദമാണ്.

PRESIDENT: It will come within the income of industrial and commercial undertakings.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI: എനിക്ക് ഇനി പറ യാനുള്ളത് സ്റ്റേറ്റുട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ട് സ്കീം സംബന്ധിച്ചാണ്. ഈയിന ത്തിൽ ഫർവർഡ്സ് രൂപയാണ് വരുന്ന വർഷത്തെ ആദായമായി ബഡ്ജറിൽ കാണുന്നത്. ഈ പതിനാലു ലക്ഷത്തിൽപരം രൂപ കണ്ടു ആരും വ്യാമോഹിക്കേണ്ട കാര്യം ഇല്ലെന്നാണ് ഞാൻ പറയുന്നത്. കാരണം, ഇപ്രകാരം ആദായം കണക്കാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ളത് കഴിഞ്ഞവർഷ ത്തെ ആദായത്തിൽനിന്നും കുറവുചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതുപോലെ amount transferred to debt heads എന്നയിനത്തിൽ നാലുലക്ഷം രൂപയും, interest on capital എന്ന നിലയിലുള്ള തുകയും കുറയ്ക്കാതെയാണ്. ഈവക സംഖ്യകളും ആദായത്തിൽനിന്നും ഈ നിലയിൽ കൂടുതൽ കാര്യ ക്ഷമമായ വിധത്തിന പ്രവർത്തനം നടത്തുന്ന പ്രൈവറു ഏജൻസി കളോട് ഈടാക്കുന്നതരത്തിലുള്ള ഇൻകംടാക്സും കുറക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽ നിന്നും കിട്ടുന്ന ആദായം നാമമാത്രമായിട്ടുള്ളതാ ണെന്ന കാണാവുന്നതാണ്. എന്നാൽ ഈ വർഷത്തെ ബഡ്ജറു നോക്കിയാൽ ഈ ഇനങ്ങളിലും യാതൊരു സംഖ്യയും കുറവുചെയ്തതായി കാണുന്നില്ല. ഇതുപോലെ പ്രൈവറു ഏജൻസികളും നടത്തുന്ന കമ്പനികളിൽനിന്ന ഗവണ്മെൻറു നിയമമനുസരിച്ചു നിശ്ചയിക്കുന്ന തുക ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും ഇൻകംടാക്സായി ആദായത്തിൽനിന്ന്

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

പ്രത്യേകം കുറവുചെയ്യുമാത്രം അററ ആദായം കാണിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഈ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിൽനിന്നും കിട്ടുന്ന ആദായമായ ഫ ക് ലക്ഷത്തിൽപ്പരം രൂപയിൽനിന്നും മൂന്നിനാലിലുള്ളതുകകുറഞ്ഞപക്ഷം ആദായം നാമമാത്രമായിരിക്കും.

MR. K. A. MAHOMED : ഒരു വ്യക്തിയുടെ പക്കൽനിന്നുതന്നെ ൦ ലക്ഷം രൂപ ഇടാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ളതായി അറിയാമോ?

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI : ഫ ൦ ലക്ഷം രൂപ ഇതിൽ വരുമെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. രൂപക്ക് ൪ അണവെച്ചാണ് ഇടാക്കുന്നതെന്നു തോന്നുന്നു. സൂപ്പർടാക്സ് ഇടാക്കണമെന്നല്ല ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു്. Income-Tax കൂടി കുറച്ചാൽ മാത്രമേ യഥാർത്ഥത്തിലുള്ള ലാഭം കണക്കാക്കാൻ സാധിക്കയുള്ളൂ. അതു കണക്കിലെങ്കിലും കാണിക്കണമെന്നായിരുന്നു ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു്.

ഇനി വേറൊരുകാര്യം അങ്ങയുടെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരാനുള്ളതു ൫ ൦ രൂപയിൽ കൂടുതൽ പ്രതിമാസം വരുമാനമുള്ള രോഗികളിൽനിന്നും മരുന്നിനു വില വാങ്ങണമെന്നു ഫ ഫ ൬ ചിങ്ങം ഫ-നുമുതൽ നൂതനവ്യവസ്ഥ നടപ്പിലാക്കി. ഞങ്ങളുടെ മുമ്പിൽ സമർപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ബഡ്ജറ്റു അനുസരിച്ചു തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലുള്ള സർക്കാർ ഡിസ്പെൻസറികളിലും ആശുപത്രികളിലും നിന്നു ഫ ൨ ൦ -ൽ ഇടാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ളതുക ഫനുസരിച്ചു രൂപയും ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ പുതിയ ബഡ്ജറനുസരിച്ചു ആണ്ടവസാനത്തിൽ ൨ വ ൦ ൦ രൂപയുമാണ്.

PRESIDENT It is not levied for the purpose of realising income. It is levied for the purpose of avoiding certain abuses.

MR. PULIYOOR T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI ഫ ഫ ൨ ൨ -ൽ കിട്ടുമെന്നു പ്രതീക്ഷിക്കുന്നതു് ൨ വ ൦ ൦ രൂപ മാത്രമാണെന്നു അടുത്ത വർഷത്തെ ബഡ്ജറ്റ് സർ-ാം വശത്തുനിന്നും കാണുന്നു. ധർമ്മരാജ്യമെന്നു പ്രസിദ്ധിസമ്പാദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഈ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറാശുപത്രികളിൽനിന്നു രോഗികൾക്കു മരുന്നു നൽകുന്നതിനു ഇങ്ങനെ ഒരു വില ഇടാക്കുന്നുവെന്ന ദുഷ്കീർത്തി ഇനിയുമെങ്കിലും നിർമ്മാർജ്ജനം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനു് അങ്ങു് വേണ്ട നടപടി എടുക്കണമെന്നു് ഞാൻ നിർബന്ധപൂർവ്വം അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

സർ, ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു് ഗവണ്മെൻറു് അർഹിക്കാത്ത വിധത്തിലും എന്നാൽ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ പ്രവർത്തിവൈകല്യംകൊണ്ടു ഒരു തെറ്റായ ധാരണ ജനസാമാന്യത്തിൻെറ ഇടയിൽ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നുള്ള വാസ്തവം അങ്ങിനെ അനുസ്മരിപ്പിക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നതു

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. Puliyoor T. P. Velayudhan Pillai.]

കത്തവ്യവിലോപമായി ഞാൻ കരുതുന്നു. സാമാന്യജനങ്ങൾ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശങ്ങളേയും നയങ്ങളേയും സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള സൂക്ഷ്മവിവരങ്ങൾ ഗ്രഹിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളവരൊ ഗ്രഹിക്കാൻ സൗകര്യമുള്ളവരൊ അല്ല. ഈവർ അഭിപ്രായം രൂപീകരിക്കുന്നതു് മൈനംദിനം നടക്കുന്ന വേണ്ടതരത്തിൽ ആസ്പദമാക്കിയാണ്. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഭക്ഷ്യധാന്യങ്ങളുടെ വിതരണം നടത്തുന്ന സ്ഥലത്തു ചെന്നാൽ അനുഭവിക്കുന്ന ക്ലേശങ്ങൾ, ഗതാഗതമാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളുടെ നാൾക്കുനാൾ വർദ്ധിച്ചുവരുന്ന ദയനീയമായശോചനീയാവസ്ഥ, ട്രാൻസ്പോർട്ട് ബസ്സുകളിൽ സഞ്ചരിക്കുന്നതിനു അനുഭവിക്കേണ്ടിവരുന്ന ക്ലേശനാശങ്ങൾ, മതിയായ സൗകര്യങ്ങളുടെ ആസ്പദമാക്കിയാണ്, സാമാന്യജനങ്ങൾക്ക് ഗവണ്മെൻറിനോടു് ഇത്ര അസംതൃപ്തിക്കു കാരണമാക്കുന്നതു ഈ അസംതൃപ്തിക്കു ഉടനടി പരിഹാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കേണ്ടതു ഗവണ്മെൻറിന്റെ അനുപേക്ഷണീയമായ കർത്തവ്യമാണെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നു. ഇതിനെല്ലാം പ്രധാനകാരണം ജനപ്രതിനിധികളോടു് അവസരോചിതമായി വേണ്ടവിധം ആലോചിക്കാതേയും അവരിൽ വിശ്വാസം അർപ്പിക്കാതെയും സംഗതികളുടെ യാഥാർത്ഥ്യം ഗ്രഹിച്ചിട്ടില്ലാത്ത ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുമായിമാത്രം ആലോചിച്ചും ഗവണ്മെൻറു് അപ്പപ്പോൾ മാറിമാറി ഓരോ നയം സ്വീകരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടാണു്. ഉദാഹരണമായി അടുത്തകാലത്തു ഇറിഗേഷൻ സംബന്ധമായും ഭക്ഷ്യധാന്യവിതരണം സംബന്ധമായും ചില വ്യവസ്ഥകളും ഗവണ്മെൻറു നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളതിനെപ്പറ്റി ആലോചിക്കാം. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഭക്ഷ്യധാന്യവിതരണസംപ്രദായം പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്കു പലവിധത്തിലുള്ള സങ്കടങ്ങൾക്ക് കാരണമാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതുപോലെതന്നെ മൺസൂൺ ആരംഭിച്ചതിനുശേഷം വിശിഷ്യാ അതിവൃഷ്ടിമൂലം നാട്ടിൽ സാർവ്വത്രികമായി തുടരെ വെള്ളപ്പൊക്കമുണ്ടായിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന കാലഘട്ടത്തിൽ Irrigation പദ്ധതി അനുവദിച്ചതുകൊണ്ടു പൊതു മുതൽ ഉർവിനിയോഗം ചെയ്യുന്നതിനും അവിഹിതമായി അപഹരിക്കുന്നതിനും സഹായിക്കുമെന്നല്ലാതെ പറയത്തക്ക പ്രയോജനം രാജ്യത്തിനു പൊതുവെ സിദ്ധിക്കുന്നതല്ല.

തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ഈ കാര്യങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു് ഗവണ്മെൻറിനെ ഉപദേശിക്കുന്നതിനു പി. ഡബ്ലിയു ഡി. അഡൈ്വസറി കമ്മറിയും ഫുഡ് അഡൈ്വസറി കമ്മറിയും ഉണ്ടു്. ഗവണ്മെൻറു നടപ്പിലാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്ന പദ്ധതികളും ഈ രണ്ടു കമ്മറികളോടും ആലോചിച്ചതിനുശേഷമായിരുന്നെങ്കിൽ ഈ പദ്ധതികളും സുഗമമായി പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നതിനും ജനങ്ങളുടെ താല്പര്യങ്ങൾ കൂടുതൽ സംരക്ഷിക്കപ്പെടുന്നതിനും ഇടയാകുമാ

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

യിരുന്നു. അപ്രകാരം ഗവണ്മെൻറു ഉത്തരവാദിത്വമുള്ള കമ്മറിക്കാരോട് പോലും ആലോചിക്കാതെ ഓരോ പദ്ധതികൾ നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തുന്നതു മൂലമുള്ള ദോഷഫലങ്ങളാണ് നാം ഇന്നു രാജ്യത്തു കാണുന്നതു്.

ഗവണ്മെൻറിൽ നിന്നു നൂതനമായി നടപ്പിലാക്കാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്ന ഭൂനികുതി നിയമത്തെക്കുറിച്ചുകൂടി രണ്ടുവാക്കു പറഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ടു് ഞാൻ വിരമിച്ചുകൊള്ളാം. ആദ്യമായി എനിക്കു പ്രസ്താവിക്കുവാനുള്ളതു് ഈ നിയമത്തെ ഒരു കാർഷിക പ്രതിനിധിയെന്നനിലയിൽ ഞാൻ സ്വാഗതം ചെയ്യുന്നുവെന്നുള്ളതാണു്. എന്നാൽ ഇതിൽ പല ന്യൂനതകളും ഉണ്ടെന്നുള്ള പരമാർത്ഥം മറക്കുന്നതോ മറക്കുവാനുന്നതോ അല്ല. അവ പരിഹരിക്കാൻ ഗവണ്മെൻറു ശ്രമിക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. അടിസ്ഥാന ഭൂനികുതിയിൽനിന്നും 2 ലക്ഷം രൂപയും അഗ്രികൾച്ചർ Income-Tax ഇനത്തിൽ 10 ലക്ഷം രൂപയും ഇങ്ങനെ 12 ലക്ഷം രൂപ അടുത്തവർഷം പ്രതീക്ഷിക്കുന്നതായി ബഡ്ജറിൽ നിന്നും കാണുന്നു. ഇതു് ഇപ്പോൾ കിട്ടിവരുന്ന ഭൂനികുതിയുടെ ഏകദേശം ഇരട്ടി സംഖ്യയാകുന്നു എന്നു് വ്യക്തമാണു്. ഇതിൽ ചില ഭേദഗതികൾ വരുത്തേണ്ടതു് നീതിയും ന്യായവും അനുസരിച്ചു് അപരിത്യജ്യമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണു്. വസ്തു ഉടമസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ നികുതി ഭാരം കുറക്കുന്നതിനായിട്ടെന്ന ഭാവേന ഇതുവരേയും ഉണ്ടായിട്ടില്ലാത്തതും ഒരുകാലത്തും ഉണ്ടാകുവാനും പാടുള്ളതുമായ ഒരു നികുതിഭാരം ജനങ്ങളിൽ ചുമത്തുന്നതു് ആശാസ്യമായ ഒരു നയമല്ല. കരമൊഴിവായി സിദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ബ്രഹ്മസ്വം, ദേവസ്വം തുടങ്ങിയ വസ്തുക്കളിന്മേൽ അടിസ്ഥാനനികുതി അടിച്ചേല്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു് ഒരുകാലത്തും സാധൂകരിക്കത്തക്കതല്ല. ഈ വസ്തുക്കളെ അടിസ്ഥാനനികുതിയിൽനിന്നും നിശ്ശേഷം ഒഴിവാക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. അതുപോലെതന്നെ ഉർജ്ജിതമായ ജന്മിക്കരത്തിനു വിധേയമായിട്ടുള്ളതും രാജഭോഗത്തിൻ എട്ടിൽ ഒന്നു മാത്രം കരം ചുമത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടായിരുന്നതുമായ കാണപ്പാട്ട വസ്തുക്കൾക്കു മുഴുവൻ രാജഭോഗവും ഉള്ള പണ്ടാരപ്പാട്ടവസ്തുക്കളെപ്പോലെതന്നെ ഉടനേനിരക്കിൽ അടിസ്ഥാന നികുതി ചുമത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളതു് ആശാസ്യമല്ലെന്നാണു് എന്റെ വിനീതമായ അഭിപ്രായം. കാണപ്പാട്ട വസ്തുക്കൾക്കുടി ബേസിക്ടാക്സ് ഏർപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നു ഗവണ്മെൻറു വിചാരിക്കുന്നപക്ഷം ഒരു സെൻറിന്റെ രണ്ടു കാശിൽ കൂടുതൽ കാണപ്പാട്ടവസ്തുക്കൾക്കു നികുതി ചുമത്താൻ പാടില്ല. അതിനെ സാധൂകരിക്കാൻ ന്യായം കാണുന്നില്ല. ഈ വസ്തുക്കൾ അങ്ങയുടെ സവിശേഷമായ ആലോചനയ്ക്കു വിഷയീഭവിച്ചുതിനെശേഷം ഈ നിയമം നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തണമെന്നു അപേക്ഷിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു് ഞാൻ വിരമിക്കുന്നു.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. T. K. NARAYANA PILLAI: Sir, now that my honourable friend Mr. S. Krishna Aiyar has made certain references to some aspects of the constitutional reforms, I may be permitted to attempt to clear certain misunderstandings. I have stated on more than one occasion that I am not in favour of the constitutional reforms as that have now been proposed; not that I am unforgetful of the merits of that scheme, not that I do not value the adult franchise and fully elected legislatures with elected Presidents. But I am dissatisfied in that there is a radical defect in the scheme, and so far as it appears to me that defect is this. In order to understand my argument, we have to look behind a bit. For the last 135 years the constitutional position in Travancore, as has been expounded by the late Dewan Sir Rajagopalachari, is this: The Sovereign of the State is the constitutional monarch. The supreme executive authority in the State vests in the Dewan. For the last 135 years, beginning with Colonel Munro, the Dewanship, this supreme executive authority of the State has been exercised by the sons of the soil only for a brief period of fifteen years. Dewans Nanu Pillai Sankarasubba Iyer, Watts and V. S. Subramonia Iyer have been the Dewans of this period and they were alone the sons of the soil among our Dewans, for the last 135 years. And what was the position at the beginning of that period and what is the position today? That is the problem and the question which we are often asking ourselves.

At the beginning of this period, food was as cheap as water in the land. In Soviet Russia they are now attempting to bring about a state of affairs where there will be no want of food and food is as cheap as water. They have now made food practically as cheap as water. Here in our State, at the beginning of this period above mentioned, food was as cheap as water in the land and people in the village as well as in the town were fully fed. The Tamilians from the Tamil Districts bordering our State, Telugus from Telugu lands, Oriyas, and Hindustanis the Maharatts from Northern India and people from various other parts of India used to flock to our land during times of famine. We used to feed them then.

But what is the position now? Food is more dear, more costly, than in the neighbouring districts. It is more costly than in Cochin. It is more dear than in the adjoining District of Tinnevelly. The figures supplied departmentally, as is admitted by the Government, show that paddy and rice are sold at a higher rate in the State than in the adjoining Districts and States and Indian Provinces.

While that is the position as regards paddy and rice, let us look at the price of other supplementary articles of food. Salt is sold in Trivandrum at 4½ chuckrams per edangali. But the same is sold in British India at two annas. Chillies were being sold till yesterday in Trivandrum for fourteen fanams per pound while it

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

was being sold at 12 annas in the neighbouring district. Onion which is soiled and almost unfit for use is sold in Travancore for 2½ annas per pound whereas it is being sold for half an anna in the neighbouring district. So that, looking at the price of every article, one cannot gainsay the fact that there is glaring disparity between the price of articles of food within the country and outside. Since the price is greater in Travancore than in the neighbouring districts, the cost of living in Travancore is today higher than in the neighbouring districts. The rent is higher, the rate of food in the hotels is higher, and as a matter of fact, the cost of living is greater in Travancore than in other parts of India. We have now after these 135 years railway service for only a pitiably short distance. Our means of communication are thoroughly neglected every year. We asked for more every year but our request is turned down. The villages 135 years ago were very wealthy, people had healthy lives and were contented. Then our village system was working in full vigour and today it is shattered. 135 years ago, we had a perfected system of irrigation. Today the system of irrigation is in a shattered condition. It is because, as I said before, all these 135 years, the administration has been a foreign administration, an administration by aliens. It has not been an administration by Travancoreans. The position of Travancoreans during this period is essentially akin to what the late Mr. Gokhale has stated about the condition of Indians under British Rule. I may be permitted to cite from Mr. Gokhale.

> "A kind of dwarfing or stunting of the Indian race is going on under the present system. We must live all the days of our life in an atmosphere of inferiority and the tallest of us must bend, in order that the exigencies of the system may be satisfied. The upward impulse, if I may use such an expression, which every school boy at Eton and Harrow may feel, that he may one day be a Gladstone, a Nelson or a Wellington, and which may draw forth the best efforts of which he is capable, that is denied to us. The full height to which our manhood is capable of rising can never be reached by us under the present system. The moral elevation which every selfgoverning people feel cannot be felt by us. Our administrative and military talents must gradually disappear, owing to sheer disuse, till at last our lot as hewers of wood and drawers of water in our own country, is stereotyped."

I have no hesitation to say that today, as Gokhale has stated, the tallest of us must bend before the smallest man, from the other side of the Ghats. That is the position to which we have been reduced during the 135 years. Therefore, we cannot be parties to a system of reform in which the supreme executive authority in the State will be vested not in the sons of the soil but in anybody else as it has been during the course of the past 135 years. When we

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. T. K. Narayana Pillai]

say that the supreme executive authority must be vested in the sons of the soil, elected by the sons of the soil, we mean no disrespect to anybody and much less to you, Sir. Our object and our ideal is that our future should be moulded by us, for we believe blood will be always thicker than water. If the Tamilians in the Tamil Districts and the Hindustanis in the Hindustani Districts can elect their own ministers, can elect them in their own manner, I ask you, Sir, why should this problem remain unsolvable in Travancore? Why cannot we be allowed to select our own ministers and mould our own future in the way we think best. It may well be that if we use that power we may commit blunders. It may be that our industrial policy may not progress. In regard to the advice that we should now concentrate our efforts on the industrial development of the country, while I have the deepest sympathy with all efforts for our industrial advancement, I beg you to remember there are great limits to that kind of work also. It is with me a firm conviction that unless you have a more effective and more potent voice in the Government of your own country, in the administration of your own affairs, in the expenditure of your own revenues, it is not possible for you to effect much in the way of industrial development. And I have no dubt in my own mind that those who are asking you to-day to give up political agitation and confine yourselves to industrial development will, ten years hence, be as despondent about the results achieved in the industrial field as they are to-day about political agitation.

PRESIDENT: Does the honourable member realise that from next year the whole of the programme of industries will be entirely at the disposal of the legislature?

MR. T. K. NARAYANA PILLAI: Our answer is this. We want the liberty to commit mistake and we want the liberty to err.

PRESIDENT: I may say that whether there is involved in that proposition the liberty to commit mistakes or learn things, the fact is, the legislature can decide whether there should be any particular industry or not; the amount to be spent etc. will all be within the scope of the legislature from next year.

MR. T. K. NARAYANA PILLAI: Sir, you can very well remember that the proposed constitution contemplates not only one veto, the veto of the Sovereign to which we have all through our history submitted, but another veto in the form of the executive head, and so long as there is——

PRESIDENT: Order, order. Does the honourable member think that any veto can be exercised except in the most occasional way?

MR. T. K. NARAYANA PILLAI: The legitimate reply for that is that so long as there is this veto, that will not be conducive to the best interests of our people. That is perfectly a legitimate reason; that is

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

why Mahatma Gandhi, father of the Indian Nation said that the Englishmen must quit India. In that, he has no hatred towards Englishmen, but he thinks that so long as there is a third party amongst us, it will not be possible for us to work out our salvation in our best interests. It is for that matter we are objecting to the constitutional reforms. Whether the reform be on the British model or on the model of the United States, the supreme executive authority in the State must be vested in the persons elected by the people. Wanting in this, the proposed constitution is wanting in everything else. Apart from this defect the reforms may have great merits. On that ground not only moderates like me, but even conservatives do not like this constitution. But the younger generation are better towards the reforms now proposed and there is no hiding this fact, and therefore I submit this before you, Sir, that we are bitter towards this proposed constitutional reforms. We have to oppose this constitution not because we have anything personal against anybody. The future of our country must be in our hands. We want ourselves to shape the future of six and a half millions of our people, the children of six and a half millions of people, and their future can be successfully moulded only by ourselves. If it is worked out by a stranger, however eminent and intellectually great he may be we cannot say, it will be as successful as when we ourselves work it out. We want freedom, full freedom to work out the future of our children. That a stranger will be more successful than ourselves is not an argument which we can accept with equanimity, because history is against it. The whole history of mankind is against the argument that a stranger to the land will be able to mould the future of the country better than the people of the country themselves. It is an argument insulting history itself, and therefore it is that we are opposing the proposed constitution. The experience of last 135 years amply justifies our contention.

There was Mr. Watts who was a countryman of ours and who occupied the position of the Dewan for a short period of four years and we believe he has served the country better than anybody else in recent times. Therefore we believe that if we have got our own natural born sons of the soil as the Head of the Administration he will be better able to serve our interests than anybody from outside. Since the proposed constitution does not enable us to have only natural born sons of the soil elected from amougst the representatives of the people occupying the position of the supreme head of the executive, we say this constitution is not acceptable to us.

Now, Sir, you have told us on the day of the Joint Session that we are a nation with a history of 1500 years behind us with a civilization 1500 years old. Last year, during budget Session you pointed out in your speech as President of the Joint Session after referring to various States such as Australia and Switzerland:

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. T. K. Narayana Pillai]

"Therefore the problems of Travancore are not incomparable or incongruous with the problems of those entities and units and we have to plan with advertence to these factors":

That is exactly the problem of six and a half millions of our people. Now, therefore, speaking for myself and for a good many of my friends who think alike with me, the problem is what I have pointed out above and it is on that ground that we object to this constitution. Take away that objection, we are prepared to accept it. My experience does not enable me to say that a constitution on the model of Great Britain may prove more successful than the one on the model of the United States. But I am not sure about it, the question of success or otherwise of the constitution on the model of the United States or on that of the English model depends on the future. I cannot be certain about it. Therefore, I am prepared to accept a constitution on the model of Great Britain or the United States. But my fundamental demand is that the supreme executive position must be held by elected representatives from the natural born sons of the soil. I shall now proceed—

PRESIDENT : The honourable member has two minutes more.

MR. T. K. NARAYANA PILLAI: I shall now proceed to deal with the Budget. It has been claimed that the State revenue has reached a peak point comparable, only to that of Russia. Sir, in Russia you know the conditions under which the tax is levied. If you look at the Budget estimates certain facts cannot but be noted.

I, first of all, take the salt tax. Salt tax in 1121 is 7·1 annas. But from 1113 it has been steadily increasing from 6·1 annas. So far as the people are concerned, it is an indirect taxation. Then again the salt consumed per head of the population, if you will scrutinise the figures, will be seen that it is steadily decreasing from year to year. (*President's Bell*)

MR. J. E. A. PEREIRA: Sir, this is the first post-war budget. Whatever privations and handicaps the war might have caused in the matter of food and clothing, it had not only had no adverse effects on our commerce and trade, but also helped to increase our revenue with the result we are having a surplus of 170 lakhs out of the actuals of 1120 and the expected surplus of 135 lakhs for 1121 and we have budgeted for a surplus of 218 lakhs for 1122.

At a juncture like this when we are having such huge surpluses, it calls for wise spending, and I am very glad to find that all the surpluses are earmarked mainly for post-war reconstruction, rural upliftment and Revenue Reserve Fund, and it is expected at the end of 1122 these funds will total over 7 crores.

Yet another concrete example of His Highness's never failing solicitude for his subjects has been shown by His Highness's mandate to create a fund of one crore for rural upliftment. This

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

is ultimately to be raised to 10 crores. Village is the nucleus of the body politic and so far we have attended to the higher strata of society and now that we are going to attend to rural upliftment, it means we are going to attend to every section of the body politic. In doing so we have really anticipated ever so many all-India plans for the uplift of the ordinary man and we are very grateful to His Highness for this and we request you to convey our grateful thanks to His Highness.

My friend Mr. Namboodiri expressed much concern for want of statistics for the per-capita income in the State. Nobody can gainsay the usefulness of statistics, but the mere absence is no indication that everything is wrong. On the contrary we have ample evidence, the country is progressing in every direction. So his anxiety is not well founded especially now that we are going to attend to the needs of the village.

It is pointed out by you, Sir, that in the course of one decade our revenue has quadrupled and the Financial Secretary has pointed out the main heads under which the increase in revenue could be noticed. The increases are, Excise from 46 lakhs to 205 lakhs, Forests from 14 lakhs to 100 lakhs, Income tax from 9 lakhs to 170 lakhs. The phenomenal rise in Income tax is very significant. Incidentally it clearly establishes that Travancore has changed from being a purely agricultural country to an industrial country. Thus the industrial policy stands fully vindicated.

I may be permitted to point out that in 1122 out of an anticipated surplus of 218 lakhs, as much as one crore and 68 lakhs is contributed by income tax alone. Under these circumstances I cannot understand why the income tax surcharge which was raised to 50 per cent as a war-time measure should still be retained when our coffers are overflowing with money. There is no necessity for retaining this surcharge. I request the Government to see their way to remove this immediately. If it is argued that it is being kept as an anti-inflatory measure, then my request to Government is that they may remove the surcharge as soon as the inflatory conditions begin to subside.

I am not able to compliment the Financial Secretary for the presentation of the budget. It somehow lacks the lucidity and clarity which used to characterise his past budgets. To begin with, nowhere it is mentioned in his budget speech covering over 16 printed pages that we are going to have a surplus of 218 lakhs. He adopts a peculiar and circuitous method in showing the revenue of 820·13 lakhs in 6th page and we have got to go to the 8th page to find out the expenses and there too, he says the surplus is one crore and odd. From the way in which he presents it looks as though Post-war Reconstruction is an annual recurring item. Our expected surplus is 218 lakhs. This might have been said very clearly.

According to me there are two glaring omissions in the presentation of the budget. We are passing through a transitional

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. J. E. A. Pereira]

period and old order of things is giving way to a new order. It is at this juncture we should think clearly and vision out the future. At this juncture nobody can overemphasise the importance of the post-war reconstruction work and one would have expected that a special chapter should have been allotted in the budget memorandum clearly explaining the whole position : what all works are proposed to be done, what has been done and what stage they are in and what yet remains to be done. Very meagre details are furnished to us. I submit this is a very glaring omission.

Another glaring omission is this. We do not know the exact position as regards the expenditure in connection with the food purchase. Last year we were told that we may expect a deficit of one crore of rupees over the purchase and sale of food grains. But there is not a single word said about it this year. These two matters constitute glaring omissions in the presentation of the budget.

I find that Government are too slack in the matter of Post-war Reconstruction works. This morning the Chief Engineer admitted that there has been no action taken with regard to Vizhinjom harbour.

PRESIDENT: It is under investigation. Honourable members will realise that before a harbour work is started, statistics and datas should be collected, and impact of monsoon on the coast has to be ascertained. On account of the miscalculation on that score, the Madras harbour suffered loss to the extent of 50 lakhs. There were not sufficient statistics with regard to the height of the waves during monsoon, strength of the waves and the direction of the moonsoon. These things have to be investigated. Although the Government are anxious to start the Vizhingom harbour, they have to consult experts in these matters. Much more details are necessary before the work is actually started.

MR. J. E. A. PEREIRA: A chapter giving clear information could have been added as to what is being done and what yet remains to be done. This would have avoided all the confusion.

PRESIDENT: I may mention for the information of the House that a hand-book is under preparation with regard to each item of post-war reconstruction work which will indicate what all works have been done and what is proposed to be done.

MR. J. E. A. PEREIRA: I am very glad to hear that and thank you for the same. However, I feel Government are very slow over the post-war reconstruction works and I am not unaware of the difficulty in getting the necessary machinery from abroad and the delay involved therein. I find we had earmarked Rs. 74 lakhs last year for the post-war reconstruction works and we had spent only Rs. 51 lakhs and that too including Rs. 10 lakhs for the aerodrome

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

which was not originally included. So actually only Rs. 41 lakhs out of Rs. 74 lakhs have been spent. What I say is we must speed up our reconstruction works so that we may utilise them to the best advantage. The Financial Secretary says that there is a saving of Rs. 22 lakhs over the expenditure in post-war reconstruction works. In my humble opinion I may say it is a misnomer. I would have been glad if all the Rs. 74 lakhs had been spent and that he had even asked for more. This policy I may say is penny-wise and pound-foolish.

I have time and again urged the necessity for co-opting more non-official members to the various Post-war Reconstruction Committees. I do not understand the reluctance on the part of the Government to co-opt more non-official members to such committees. I am sure it cannot be that in the opinion of the Government there is no competent men to be found outside the charmed circle of Government servants. Nothing is farther from my mind than to decry anybody, and I can assure the Government that some of us non-officials have such rich and variegated experience and our service will be very helpful to the committee. Some of us can claim to be experts in our respective lines. I strongly plead for the inclusion of more non-officials in the various committees. I would suggest that a big central committee be formed comprising of officials and non-officials and same be split into sub-committees for various departments and it can be arranged that all sub-committees should report frequently, and the big central committee to meet once in every two months. They can point out the various needs and the priority of the work to be attended to.

I welcome every one of your announcements. The first one is with regard to the lifting of ban on cashewnut. The commercial community in general and the cashewnut traders in particular are thankful to you for this. It so happens that all the cashewnut factories are situated in my constituency and they have requested me to convey to you their grateful thanks for the substantial help in taking prompt action by sending Mr. V. S. Arumugam Pillai to New Delhi along with them. They have also conveyed to me a complaint of theirs regarding excessive assessment about which I shall deal when we come to that demand.

I was rather sorry to find so many members greatly perturbed at the erection of the aerodrome at Trivandrum. I welcome this step. An industrially progressive country like Travancore must keep abreast of times and the air services are going to be very serviceable. I think those who criticise the Government will feel satisfied if only they will take a flight and come back. In that case they are sure to throw away their parochial and insular outlook.

I was so glad to hear that negotiations are going to be started over the Catholic agitation question. It is not without some reluctance and diffidence that I touch upon this subject. But I honestly feel that if I am to be true to the religion that I profess, if I am to be equally true to the responsibility as a member of this legislature, I feel I will be failing in my duty if I do not convey to the Govern-

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

ment the strong depth of feeling felt by the Catholic community over the introduction of the compulsory primary education, I mean the question of religious instruction as well as the revised rules for building churches and cemeteries. I was very glad to hear the well merited tribute paid by you to the Catholic community. If there is any strong point about the Catholic community, it is our respect for constituted authority, this sense of respect for constituted authority is instilled into us and is driven home to us in every stage from the highest to the lowest of the hierarchy in a manner worthy of emulation by any one. That being so I was very pained to hear you saying that the agitation was started by some mischief mongers. I rise to affirm and assure you that there is no mischievous motive in it and that the agitation is over a genuine grievance. I daresay there may be a few people here and there or an association here and there which may try to make political capital out of the situation to gain their own ends. But by far the majority of the Catholic hierarchy and the community do feel they have a genuine grievance. I am very very glad you have arranged for negotiation through the intermediary of an exalted personage. To me no problem is insurmountable when two contending parties meet for a discussion to settle. All that is necessary being to bring certain amount of goodwill and the insight to appreciate each other's difficulty, I am sure the exalted dignitary whom you have in view and the Government as represented by you will not lack the goodwill or the insight to appreciate the other man's point of view. I am sure a successful conclusion can be arrived at. In the meantime I wish to make it perfectly clear that Catholics are not at all against compulsory education. The Catholics along with the other Christian communities have been the pioneers in introducing and spreading education in the State, and as such we hail with joy the introduction of compulsory education. All that we want is the liberty to teach our religion to our own children outside school hours and not be denied of the grant. I know there are certain misapprehensions entertained by non-Catholic colleagues that schools will be utilised for proselytising. We can give definite assurance that this shall not be done. In this connection if my services are considered necessary I am at your disposal. According to us if it is possible to have a place for private enterprise in the Government scheme of things, it will be ancillary to Government effort. It will also appreciably reduce the burden of the Government and prove beneficial to both the parties. Once the proposed negotiations are successfully concluded the Catholic community to a man will support the Government scheme. I am looking forward for that happy consummation of this matter.

I was pained to note certain sections of the Christians trying to interpret the agricultural income tax as a measure directed against the Christians. I cannot accept this for a moment. I am an industrialist and I am giving a fair share of my income to Government by way of income tax. I fail to see why an agriculturist

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

earning a decent fortune should pay less to the Government (Mr. M. L. Janardhana Pillai: *Hear, hear*). If the aim of democracy is the attainment of greatest good for the greatest number of people, this measure fulfils this to the full. As such it is most democratic and welcome reform. We are grateful to His Highness the Maharaja for having introduced this measure. Thinking sections of the Christians do welcome it.

Just a word about the mineral policy. Since the negotiations are in a confidential stage I will only say this much. Now that we have decided to manufacture locally the various chemical derivatives and once this is achieved it will go a long way to bring added credit to our little autonomous Travancore in your vision of an independent India.

I now come to the question of Capital and Labour; I welcome your pronouncement. I welcome your sound advice to labour as well as to the capitalist. We are passing through hectic times and as aptly put by you, times are out of joint now. We find strikes and lockouts are resorted to for the least thing. This should not be the position. In such a juncture, labour requires correct leadership. I also welcome your advice to the capitalists. In my opinion a modified form of socialism is going to be the guiding principle throughout the world and the right thinking capitalists are quite willing to be abreast of the times and are prepared to fall in line with the other progressive sections. I was very glad to hear and also welcome your statement that you intend to bring in a scheme for profit sharing for labourers in such of the concerns in which Government are shareholders and if this is done by the Government I assure you in my individual capacity, I shall follow suit the very next day. According to me there is nothing wrong with capitalism as a system, but capitalists may go wrong. In my opinion capitalism will always find a place in any ordered economy. All that is beautifully explained in the famous encyclical of Pope Leo XII Rerum Novarum which still holds the field although some 30 years old and still remains unrefuted in spite of vast changes the world has undergone. I say I am willing to adopt profit sharing scheme for the labourers because it is in conformity with the principles enunciated and inculcated by the Catholic Church in the famous encyclical.

I find a well merited tribute being paid to you by the Indian Express in its editorial, a paper which cannot be accused of being given up to adulation or hero worship. This is what they say:—

> "Travancore has steadily fostered private enterprise, and planning in the State has created opportunities for both administration and people."

It is not my intention to add anything more.

As regards a peep into the future the stage is well set. We have launched out so many industrial concerns. We have harnessed the hydro electricity. We have provided a number of labour legislation

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. J. E. A. Pereira.]

and we have established the necessary credit machinery by establishing the Credit Bank and the Travancore Bank, and with the commercial undertakings on hand and with those to be started such as Rayon and West Coast Fisheries, the future is full of hope.

MR. P. S. MAHOMED : സർ, ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സെക്രട്ടറിയെ പലരും അനുമോദിച്ചുകാണുന്നു. ഒരു വലിയ സംഖ്യ വരവും അതുപ്രകാരം തന്നെ ചെലവും ഇതുവരെ നാം കാണാത്തതായ ഒരു സംഖ്യ നീക്കിയിരിപ്പോട്ടുംകൂടി ഉണ്ടാക്കി നമ്മുടെ മുമ്പിൽ കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുള്ള ഈ ബഡ്ജറ്റു കണ്ടാൽ രാജ്യസ്നേഹമുള്ള ആർക്കും ആനന്ദം ഉണ്ടാകാതിരിക്കാൻ അവകാശമില്ല. കാരണം, പണത്തിന്റെ പേരിലുള്ള ആഗ്രഹം പൂർത്തിയാകാതെതന്നെ കിടക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. സകല വരവുചെലവുകൾക്കും ശരിയായ തെളിവോടുകൂടി ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിക്കപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ ബഡ്ജറ്റു സ്വാഗതാർഹമാണ്. ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽസെക്രട്ടറിയും ഇവിടത്തെ ദിവാൻജിയായ അങ്ങും അതിനു അനുമോദനാർഹരാണ്. എന്നാൽ ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ ചില സംഗതികൾ ചില കച്ചവടക്കാർ ആദായനികുതി കൊടുക്കാതെ കഴിച്ചുകൂട്ടുന്നതിനു ചെയ്യുന്നപ്രകാരം ചില സൂത്രങ്ങൾ പ്രയോഗിച്ചുകാണുന്നു. ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ ഒരു കോടി രൂപയാണ് മിച്ചം കാണിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു്. യഥാർത്ഥത്തിൽ അങ്ങനെയല്ല. പലകോടിരൂപ നമ്മുടെ കൈവശം ഉണ്ടെന്നുള്ളതു കഴിഞ്ഞുകൊല്ലത്തെ ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽനിന്നു തന്നെ മനസ്സിലാക്കാവുന്നതാണ്. മി. പെരേരയുടെ പ്രസംഗത്തിൽനിന്നും ഇതു മനസ്സിലാക്കാം. ചില കച്ചവടക്കാർ തങ്ങളുടെ ഭാര്യയുടേയും മക്കളുടേയും പേരിൽ സംഖ്യകൾ നീക്കിവച്ചു ഇൻകംടാക്സ് കൊടുക്കാതിരിക്കാൻ ശ്രമിക്കുന്നതുപോലെ യഥാർത്ഥത്തിലുള്ള സർപ്ലസ്സ് കാണിക്കാതിരിക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം മറ്റു ചില ഫൈറങ്ങളിൽ കേറിവെച്ചിരിക്കയാണെന്നാണ് ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നതു്. അതു നമ്മുടെ കണക്കിൽതന്നെ കിടക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു വിഷമിക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ല.

ബഡ്ജറ്റിനെസംബന്ധിച്ചു എനിക്കു പ്രധാനമായി പറയാനുള്ളതു് ഗവൺമെൻറിൽനിന്നും ജനങ്ങൾക്കു പ്രയോജനകരമായവിധത്തിൽ പണം ചെലവാക്കാതെ വീണ്ടും അടുത്തവർഷത്തെ ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ നീക്കിവയ്ക്കുന്ന സമ്പ്രദായം വർജ്ജിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. വാസ്തവത്തിൽ മുമ്പത്തെപ്പോലെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ അതിന്റെ കാര്യങ്ങൾ ശരിയായി മനസ്സിലാക്കി മേലെങ്കിലും പ്രവർത്തിക്കണമെന്നാഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. അല്ലാ

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

തെ തുകകൊം പ്രയോജനമില്ലാതെ മിച്ചംവയ്ക്കാൻ ശ്രമിക്കാതെ കാലോചിതമായ വിധത്തിൽ അന്നദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ അവരുടെ കൃത്യങ്ങൾ എങ്ങനെ നിവ്ഹിക്കുമോ അതുപോലെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരും വേണ്ട സംഗതികളും ചെയ്യണം. അതിനുവേണ്ടി അവരെ നിർബന്ധിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണു എന്നുമാത്രമേ ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ ബഡ്ജറിനെക്കുറിച്ചു എനിക്കു പറയാനുള്ളൂ.

എന്നാൽ അതേസമയത്തുതന്നെ ഇൻഡ്യയിലും തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലും ഒരു നവജീവൻ നൽകാൻപോകുന്ന ഭരണപരിഷ്കാരങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ഈ സഭയിലെ പല മെമ്പറന്മാരും അങ്ങയുടെ പ്രസംഗത്തിലും സ്പർശിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതിനെസംബന്ധിച്ചു രണ്ടുവാക്കു് പറയുക എന്നുള്ളതു എന്റെ ചുമതലയിൽപ്പെട്ട ഒരു സംഗതിയാണു്. വാസ്തവത്തിൽ ഇൻഡ്യക്കാരായ നാം വളരെക്കാലമായി വിദേശഭരണത്തിൽനിന്നു രക്ഷപ്പെടാൻ ആഗ്രഹിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. വിദേശികൾ അവരുടെ ഭരണാധികാരം നമുക്കു വിട്ടുതരാം നാംതന്നെ നോക്കിക്കൊള്ളണമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞിട്ടും യോജിക്കാൻ സമ്മതമില്ലാത്ത രീതിയിൽ എത്തിച്ചേർന്നിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു ഘട്ടമാണിതു്. പക്ഷേ ലോകത്തിൽ പല വിധത്തിൽ ഉണ്ടായിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന വ്യത്യാസങ്ങളുടെ ഫലമായി ഇൻഡ്യക്കു സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യം ലഭിക്കുകതന്നെ ചെയ്യും. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലുള്ള ജനങ്ങളും അവക്കു കൂടുക്കൂടി സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യം വേണമെന്നാഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതിൽ ആക്ഷേപം അസൂയപ്പെടാൻ അവകാശമില്ലതന്നെ. എനിക്കും എന്നെപ്പോലെ ഒരുകാലത്തു പിൻതിരിപ്പന്മാരെന്നു പേരുകേട്ട ആളുകൾക്കും അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള സംഗതികളിൽ ഇന്നു അഭിപ്രായവ്യത്യാസമുണ്ടു്. മഹാരാജാവുതിരുമനസ്സുകൊണ്ടു ജനങ്ങൾക്കു അധികാരം കൊടുക്കുന്ന കാര്യത്തിൽ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു എന്നുള്ളതു സന്തോഷകരമാണു. അതിനു അങ്ങയുടെ പ്രസംഗം തെളിവുനൽകുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഏതുരീതിയിൽ, ഏതുമാത്രം എന്നുള്ള സംഗതിയിലാണു് അഭിപ്രായവ്യത്യാസമുള്ളതു്. മി പരമേശ്വരൻനംപൂതിരിയുടെ പ്രസംഗത്തിൽ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതും അങ്ങു പ്രതിപാദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതുമായ ആ അഭിപ്രായവും തമ്മിൽ ഒരു കാമ്പ്രൈസ് മാത്രമാണു് ഇവസ്സും. അതുണ്ടാക്കാൻ അങ്ങേക്കു് സാമർത്ഥ്യമുണ്ടു്. അതു അങ്ങു ചെയ്യുമെന്നാണു് എന്റെ വിശ്വാസവും. അതുകൊണ്ടു ആ വിഷയത്തിലേക്കു ഞാൻ പോകുന്നില്ല.

എനിക്കു ഒരു സംഗതിമാത്രമാണു് പറയാനുള്ളതു്. അതായതു മഹാരാജാവുതിരുമനസ്സിലെ ഭരണാധികാരത്തിൽ ഒരു വലിയഭാഗം ജനങ്ങൾക്കു വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കുകയും തിരുമനസ്സിലെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരായ

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. P. S. Mahomed.]

ദിവാൻജി മുതലായ ആളുകൾ നിയമസഭകളുടെ തീരുമാനത്തിനു വിടേയമാക്കിക്കൊണ്ടു കാര്യങ്ങൾ പ്രയോഗത്തിൽ വരുത്താനും ആയി നിയമസഭകൾക്കു അധികാരഭേദമാറാറം ചെയ്യാൻ തീരുമാനം ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്നുവെന്നുള്ളതു് എല്ലാ സമുദായക്കാർക്കും സന്തുഷ്ടികരമാണു. ഓരോ സമുദായക്കാർക്കും അവരവർ അർഹിക്കുന്ന വിധത്തിലുള്ള പ്രാതിനിത്യം അസംബ്ലിയിൽ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കണമെന്നാണു് ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നതു്. അതു ഒരു വലിയ കുറ്റമായി ആരും പറയുമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല. ദേശീയതലം വാസ്തവത്തിൽ വളരെ നല്ലതുതന്നെയാണു്, എന്റെ സ്നേഹിതൻ മി. പെരേരായുടെ പ്രസംഗത്തിൽനിന്നും സമുദായ സംഘടനകൾ നമ്മുടെ ഹൃദയങ്ങളുമായി എത്ര ബന്ധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നു മനസ്സിലാകുന്നതാണു്. നമ്മുടെ ഇൻഡ്യയിലും തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലുമുള്ള എല്ലാവർക്കും അവരുടെ ഹൃദയത്തിന്റെ അടിത്തട്ടിൽ സമുദായമുണ്ടു എന്നു പറയാതിരിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. സ്വസമുദായം നന്നാകാതിരിക്കണമെന്നു ആഗ്രഹമില്ലാത്തവർ ആരും കാണുകയില്ല. ആ നിലവച്ചുകൊണ്ടു രണ്ടുവാക്കു പറയുവാനാണു് ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നതു്. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ മഹാരാജാക്കന്മാർ ഇവിടെ ജനപ്രതിനിധിസഭകൾ സ്ഥാപിക്കാൻ തുനിഞ്ഞതുതന്നെ ഇവിടത്തെ ജനങ്ങൾ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടില്ല എന്നു ജനപക്ഷത്തുനിന്നും ഗവണ്മെൻറും സമ്മതിക്കും. ഏതായാലും ശ്രീമൂലം അസംബ്ലി സ്ഥാപിച്ചതു് കുറെ ആളുകളുടെ പ്രക്ഷോഭണഫലമാണെന്നു വിശ്വസിക്കുവാൻ കാരണം കാണുന്നില്ല. അതിനു ശേഷം പല പ്രക്ഷോഭണങ്ങളും ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ആ സ്ഥാപനങ്ങൾ ഓരോപടിയായി ഉയർന്ന അതാതുകാലത്തു ഇവിടെയുള്ള എല്ലാ സമുദായങ്ങളേടേയും അവകാശങ്ങൾ സംരക്ഷിച്ചുകൊണ്ടാണു് മുമ്പോട്ടു വന്നതു അങ്ങനെ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ഭരണവിഷയത്തിൽ കൂടുതൽ അധികാരം ലഭിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇന്നത്തെ മഹാരാജാവു തിരുമനസ്സുകൊണ്ടു ഭരണാധികാരം കയ്യേറ്റ അവസരത്തിൽ നൽകിയിട്ടുള്ള പരിഷ്കാരം മാത്രമാണു് ഇന്നു നിലവിലിരിക്കുന്ന ഭരണപരിഷ്കാരം. അതിന്റെ ആരംഭകാലത്തു അന്നുണ്ടായിരുന്ന എല്ലാ പരിഷ്കാരങ്ങളെക്കാളും ഉപരിയായ അധികാരത്തോടുകൂടിയ ആ പരിഷ്കാരം നടപ്പിലാക്കിയപ്പോൾ തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ വലിയ കുഴപ്പാട്ടകൾ ഉണ്ടായതായി എല്ലാവരും ഓർക്കുമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു. ആ കൂടുതൽ അധികാരം കരസ്ഥമാക്കുന്നതിനു വേണ്ടി അല്ലായിരുന്നു. ഇവിടെയുള്ള കുറെ സ

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

മുദായങ്ങൾക്കു അവർ അർഹിക്കുന്ന പ്രാതിനിദ്ധ്യം ഉണ്ടായില്ല എന്നുള്ള തുകൊണ്ടായിരുന്നു ആ ഒച്ചപ്പാടുകൾ നാം അന്നുതന്നെ വളരെ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുകൾ തരണം ചെയ്കയും ചെയ്തു. അതനുസരിച്ചു് ആദ്യം ഒരു പ്രാതിനിദ്ധ്യവ്യവസ്ഥ ഉണ്ടായി. അതിന്റെശേഷം മുസ്ലീം സമുദായത്തിനു സംരക്ഷണം വേണ്ട വിധമായിഎന്നു കണ്ടപ്പോൾ ഈനിലവിലിരിക്കുന്ന സംരക്ഷണവ്യവസ്ഥകൾ അങ്ങു നടപ്പിൽവരുത്തി. ആ സംരക്ഷണവ്യവസ്ഥകളെ തങ്ങളുടെ സാഹോദരസമുദായങ്ങളിലെ ഒറ്റുകുഞ്ഞും പൂതുത്തില്ല. മാത്രമല്ല നായർസമുദായം അവരുടെ എൻ. എസ്സ്. എസ്സ്. സംഘടനയുടെ ഉ. ദ്ദേ—ൽപരം കരയോഗങ്ങളുടെ യോഗംകൂടി ഞങ്ങൾക്കു സംരക്ഷണം അനുവദിച്ചുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നു റസല്യൂഷൻ പാസാക്കി. അന്നു സ്റ്റേറ്റുകോൺഗ്രസ്സിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു പറഞ്ഞാൽ ഞങ്ങളിൽ ചിലർ അവരുടെ കണ്ണിൽ സുഖിക്കാത്ത, ഒരുവകക്കാരായിരുന്നുവെങ്കിലും സംരക്ഷണവ്യവസ്ഥ തരുന്നകാര്യത്തിൽ അവർ അസുഖം പ്രദർശിപ്പിച്ചില്ല. നേരെ മറിച്ചു് ന്യൂനപക്ഷങ്ങൾക്കെല്ലാം സംരക്ഷണം നൽകണമെന്ന വാദത്തിൽ അവർ നിൽക്കയും ചെയ്തു. ഈഴവസമുദായത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചാണെങ്കിൽ അവർ ഞങ്ങൾക്കു തന്നതായസംരക്ഷണവ്യവസ്ഥകൾ അവക്കുകൂടി വേണമെന്നു ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടുവെന്നേ ഒള്ളു. ഇന്നു പ്രഖ്യാപനം ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള ഭരണപരിഷ്കാരത്തിൽ പ്രായപൂർത്തിവോട്ടവകാശവ്യവസ്ഥയില്ലായിരുന്നെങ്കിൽ എന്റെ ആ സഹോദരന്മാർ ഇന്നുവിടെ എന്നെപ്പോലെതന്നെ സംരക്ഷണവ്യവസ്ഥ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടുമായിരുന്നു. ഇപ്രകാരം ഒരു സമുദായത്തിനും യാതൊരുനിലയിലും ഉള്ള അസുഖമില്ലാതെ നിലവിലിരിക്കുന്ന സംരക്ഷണം എടുത്തുകളയേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ല. ഞങ്ങൾ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനോടാകട്ടെ മറ്റാരോടെങ്കിലുമാകട്ടെ ഒരു അപരാധവും ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല. അങ്ങു് ഇവിടെ അതിനെക്കുറിച്ചു വിശദീകരിച്ചപ്പോൾ നിയോജകമണ്ഡലാവസ്ഥാകൊണ്ടു ഞങ്ങൾക്കു പ്രാതിനിദ്ധ്യം ലഭിക്കുമെന്നു പറഞ്ഞു. അങ്ങനെ ഞങ്ങൾ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നില്ല. അതു വ്യക്തിപരമായ വിദ്വേഷങ്ങൾകൊണ്ടല്ല. പിന്നെ അതു സാദ്ധ്യമല്ലെന്നുള്ള വിശ്വാസം ഞങ്ങൾക്കുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടാണു്. ഉദാഹരണമായി ഇരുപതിനായിരം മുസ്ലീങ്ങളിൽ കൂടുതലുള്ള താലൂക്കുകൾ മാത്രമാണു ഇവിടെയുള്ളതു. തിരുവനന്തപുരം, നെടുമങ്ങാടു്, ചിറയിൻകീഴു്, കൊല്ലം, കരുനാഗപ്പള്ളി, അമ്പലപ്പുഴ, കുന്നത്തുനാടു്, പറവൂർ എന്ന താലൂക്കാണു് അവ

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. P. S. Mahomed.]

ഈ താലൂക്കുകളിലെ മുസ്ലീം അമുസ്ലിം ജനസംഖ്യ താഴെ കുറിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

	ആകെയുള്ള ജനസംഖ്യ	മുസ്ലീംജനസംഖ്യ
തിരുവനന്തപുരം	൨.൫ ൽ ൫	൫ ൽ ൦
നെടുമങ്ങാട്	൫ ൽ ൽ	൫ ൫ ൽ
ചിറയിൻകീഴ്	൫ ൫ ൦ ൽ	൫ ൽ ൫
കൊല്ലം	൫ ൦ ൽ ൫	൫ ൽ ൽ
കുണ്ടറ	൫ ൫ ൦ ൫	൫ ൽ ൦
അമ്പലപ്പുഴ	൫ ൽ ൽ ൽ	൫ ൽ ൫ ൦
കുന്നത്തുനാട്	൫ ൦ ൫ ൫	൫ ൽ ൫
പറവൂർ	൫ ൦ ൽ ൫	൫ ൫ ൫ ൦

ഏതെങ്കിലും പകുതി അടിസ്ഥാനമാക്കി വിഭജിച്ചാലും മുസ്ലീങ്ങൾക്കു ക്രിയാത്മകമുള്ള നിയോജകമണ്ഡലം സാദ്ധ്യമല്ലാ. ചിറയിൻകീഴ് താലൂക്കിലെ പകുതികളാണ് മുസ്ലീങ്ങൾക്കു അതിൽ കൂടുതൽ സൗകര്യപ്രദമായി കാണുന്നതു. അതിലെ പകുതികളിലെ മുസ്ലിങ്ങളുടെയും അമുസ്ലിങ്ങളുടെയും നില താഴെ കുറിക്കുന്നു.

പകുതി ഭാഗം	മുസ്ലിങ്ങൾ	ഹിന്ദുക്കൾ
ആലൂർ പകുതി	൫ ൦ ൽ ൽ	ൽ ൫ ൽ
കടയ്ക്കാവൂർ	൫ ൫ ൫ ൫	൫ ൫ ൫ ൽ
നാവായിക്കുളം	൫ ൦ ൽ ൽ	ൽ ൫ ൫
ഇടവാ	ൽ ൽ ൽ	ൽ ൽ ൫
വെട്ടൂർ	൫ ൫ ൽ ൫	ൽ ൽ ൦ ൽ

ക്രിസ്ത്യാനികളുടെ സംഖ്യ ഇതിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടില്ലാ. അതിനാൽ നിയോജകമണ്ഡലവിഭജനംമൂലം ഞങ്ങളുടെ പ്രാതിനിധ്യസംരക്ഷണം സാദ്ധ്യമല്ല.

MR. K. A. MATHEW: Mr. President, I rise to make my comments on the budget speech made by the Financial Secretary and also on certain observations made by the Dewan-President when we met jointly with the Sri Chitra State Council.

Sir, as we all realise, our motherland is facing an epoch-making phase in her history, one of the most creative periods as I would view it. We have been following with anxiety the negotiations going on in New Delhi and Simla between our national leaders and

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

the Cabinet Mission. We are all filled with disappointment at the failure to bring about an agreement between the Congress and the Muslim League. Nevertheless I am glad that the Congress and the Muslim League have accepted the Cabinet Mission's long term proposals regarding the Constituent Assembly although the short term proposals about the Interim government did not materialise. I hope the Interim government would come into being before the Constituent Assembly meets.

Sir, it is a matter for gratification that the Indian Princes, discerning the signs of the times have declared themselves in favour of India's political independence. In the State paper on the Constituent Assembly provision is made for the representation of the Indian States, and in your speech, you made reference to it. What we demand and I speak on behalf of the State Congress to which I belong, is that Travancore and other States must be represented in the Constituent Assembly by the people's representatives elected on the basis of adult suffrage. As Dr. Pattabhi Seetharamayya said "to make the picture of a free India artistically complete and politically whole, it is necessary that the States' people should hammer out their constitution alongside the British Indian representatives". I do hope, Sir, that you will take steps to see that only popularly elected representatives are sent to the Constituent Assembly from Travancore.

PRESIDENT: Order, order. Honourable members may address to this aspect. I suppose the Honourable member realises that if Constituent Assembly meets about October it will not be possible to consider any question of adult suffrage etc. It can only be on such material as is now available.

MR. K. A. MATHEW: We are anxious that representat ion in the Constituent Assembly should not be by nominees, either official or non official who have no credentials to reflect the will of the people in that body.

PRESIDENT: The Honourable member will realise that this was part of the long-term plan accepted by both the Congress and Muslim league. This question of the method of selection being left to the States under consultation is a matter which was accepted both by the Congress and the Muslim league.

MR. K. A. MATHEW: I am conveying to the Government the opinion of the Travancore State Congress—what we feel, ought to be done by the Travancore Government or by any other Indian States for that matter, in selecting the representatives. As the All-India States' people's Conference expressed, "Representation from States must come from the people by way of election". Sir, the constitution for our State is a question which concerns very vitally the people of the State. It is a matter which concerns us more than any body else. The well being and advancement of the people rest

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. K. A. Mathew.]

to a very large extent on the kind of government they have. The people of the State have therefore the right to make their own constitution. We demand that a Constituent Assembly for Travancore should hammer out its own constitution. A Constituent Assembly consisting of elected representatives should be constituted for framing our future constitution guaranteeing responsible Government under the aegis of His Highness the Maharaja. When the validity of a Constituent Assembly for British India to frame its own constitution has been recognised by the Parliament and the Cabinet Mission, there is no need, I imagine, to labour the point that it is the inherent right of the people of this State to have their own constitution-making body. I would therefore urge the Government to take steps to hold a constitution-making body for Travancore for hammering out a constitution for its people.

While I am on the question of a constitution—making body for Travancore, let me advert to the proposed constitutional reforms for Travancore to which you referred at the Joint Session held on Saturday and also in some of the Press conference held in recent months. In the last Press Conference that you held you spoke about "the urgent necessity for every Indian State to make sure that the popular will is manifested in its administration".

Sir this is a very commendable maxim. But it is really regrettable that you ate your own words when in the same breath you said I am quoting your own words—that it is your 'personal opinion arrived at after more than a quarter of a century's public life that responsible Government in the British sense is not suited to this country and that it is not proposed to introduce here responsible Government in that sense". May I ask, is it not trying to impose on the people of Travancore a type of constitution of your liking and predilection, instead of allowing the popular will to determine what kind of constitution Travancore wants? Are you not trying to force on us your own personal opinion? It is our legitimate right to determine what type of constitution we should be governed by...

PRESIDENT: I think I most join the issue on that matter. The movement in British India arises from a desire on the part of the people in British India to get rid of the rule of another race. Here in an Indian State it is a question of Monarchs who are in a different position from that of the British. The Indian prince is the embodiment of the racial and the national will. The question in regard to an Indian State is how far His Highness who is the source of all authority is willing to hand to the people a portion of his jurisdiction and authority. The whole perspective is different in regard to the agitation in British India.

SHRI K. A. MATHEW: Sir, we are not at this juncture at the question of depriving His Highness of the powers belonging to him. You say that the Constituent Assembly in British India is for getting

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

the British out. But the British have already declared their intention to quit. The Constituent Assembly for British India is for framing a constitution and the question of the quitting of British will not arise there, as the Cabinet Mission has proceeded on that accepted basis.

Sir, you seem to have tried to impress on Gandhiji and the Cabinet Mission your preference for the American type of constitution I do not know what re-action it had on Gandhiji and the Cabinet Mission. It was said that Gandhiji smiled. Surely it was an enigmatic smile expressing not approval of the proposals. The proposed constitution is said to be on the American model. Sir, we are ever anxious to avoid in future what Mr. Bottomley, member of the Parliamentary Delegation said about the Travancore Dewan, that he is a dictator. In the new constitution we want to make sure that the Dewan does not derogate to himself absolute powers; for absolute power corrupts absolutely. The American President is elected and holds office for fixed terms. He derives his power from the people, and they have got the right to impeach him. More than that, the rights of the American citizens are guaranteed by Statute. So long as the elected representatives of the people are denied their right to form the Government and advise His Highness, I submit Travancore Government remains an autocracy. I am glad Mr. S. Krishna Iyer referred this morning to the Constitutional Reforms; and I am also glad that he is able to see eye to eye with us to a great extent in this matter. I cannot welcome the existence of a second chamber co-equal in status and functions with the other chamber. I think that there is no need for an Upper House in Travancore.

I recently came across a statement in the 'Indian Social Reformer', one of the foremost journals in Bombay that the scheme promulgated in Travancore is a brief of Indian, American and Fascist models. I am afraid the Fascist model occupies the greatest quantum and the American the least.

I heartily welcome the features of adult suffrage, the elimination of the nominated element and the provision for electing non-official president. These are very valuable aspects of the constitution and I appreciate them.

The Dewan-President in his address dwelt on the reference made by Premier Attlee to the Travancore Reforms, calling it a laboratory wherein an experiment is made. To my mind it seems to be an innocuous statement, bearing little significance. He has termed it only an experiment. All new constitutional schemes are experiments in India. Even the most reactionary ones are only experiments. Therefore, the so-called commendation from Mr. Clement Attlee is not to be considered a support for these constitutional reforms.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. K. A. Mathew.]

Sir, I would once again request the Government to take measures to convene a conference of the representatives of the people of the State to go into the task of moulding a constitutional scheme for us.

Let me touch on one or two aspects of the Budget presented to us. The Financial Secretary has in his speech characterised his budget as a budget for the future. He described his last year's budget as a budget for the future generation. Sir, future is shaped by what we plan and do in the present. Post-war Reconstruction is no longer a future contingency, but a matter of current practical interest. The current year has once more brought home to us that the Government does not have any definite scheme or plan to reconstruct the lives of the people. On going through the budget proposals I find that they do not reveal any clear-cut plan or scheme how the money collected from the people are to be wisely spent for the people. There is no definite long range plan or scheme how the Post-war Reconstruction fund is to be utilised. The Dewan and the Financial Secretary have compared the rise in revenues of Travancore with that in Mysore and Russia. The Dewan said that his tenth year budget has quadrupled from what it was ten years back. He cited Russia as the only parallel to Travancore in that respect. Sir, it often amuses one to see you discovering parallels for what happens in Travancore in some of the most progressive countries like America and U. S. S. R. Travancore lags far behind Russia, and even Mysore in their achievements in the sphere of nation building activities or in the making of long range plans for the rejuvenation of the country. I want to refer to certain figures. Mysore brought last year 1,33,000 acres of land under the "Grow More Food" scheme, and about 8,200 pakas of seed paddy and 1,000 pakas of seed ragi were distributed to the ryots during last year. Manure worth Rs. 6·6 lakhs was sold at subsidised rates to the people. Agricultural implements to the value of Rs. 10 1/2 lakhs were distributed from Government depots. In this year's budget Mysore has given the highest priority to irrigation projects, the total provision for irrigation works other than capital works being over Rs. 43 lakhs. Russia is at present in the fourth year of her five-year plan and they are spending millions, for the reconstruction of the country, for raising the national income, and for enhancing the agricultural production of the country. Russia's expenditure on the social and cultural services in 1950 will be more than 2 1/2 times that in 1940. Therefore, when we compare our revenue with that of Russia and of Mysore, we must also be very careful to note how those Governments, spend their resources for the rebuilding of their peoples.

PRESIDENT: The Honourable member has three minutes more.

MR. K. A. MATHEW: I feel strongly that it is a very grave omission on the part of the Government not to have given us the

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

accounts of the money spent by the Food Department. We asked for it last year in vain. A huge amount has been invested in it, and we are entitled to have a statement of accounts.

Before I resume my seat, I want to say a word or two about a very important matter which concerns vitally a large section of the people of Travancore. Sir, the recent Government notification embodying certain rules regarding the creation or use of places of public worship and of cemeteries are calculated to deprive a large section of the people of Travancore of their religious liberty. Most of the rules are of an obnoxious character and strike at the root of the freedom. One of these is that a church will be sanctioned only if there are at least 100 families in a locality. Sir, there are several places where the number of Christian families may be less than 100. Does it not mean that even if there are only 50 or even 99 families in a locality, they will be deprived of their right of worshipping God in their own way? Clauses relating to cemetries are more obnoxious. There is a provision that a sanction given to use a cemetry becomes invalid unless it has been availed of within three months of the sanction. What if nobody dies within three months? How to avail of the sanction without a death and burial within three months? That means that if nobody manages to die within three months of the sanction, the permission will be withdrawn.

MR. K. G. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI: On a point of explanation.

MR. K. A. MATHEW: I have no time. So I hope I will be excused from yielding. Sir, there are other rules also which affect seriously the religious right of the people.

These rules are very vexatious; and in matters of religion, people are very sensitive. In the speech you made at the Joint Session you said that the priest who is now an undertrial prisoner at Kottayam buried a dead body in his own compound. Sir, let me tell you that your statement had no relation to facts, and that it was untrue. You said he ordered a burial within his own compound.....

PRESIDENT: In a private and unauthorised place.

MR. K. A. MATHEW: I am afraid it was wrong on your part to have expressed your opinion on a case which is sub-judice. You were, I fear, thereby trying to pre-judge the issue. I do not know whether the Chief Justice who was sitting close to you has taken the hint from you. But I hope he has not. Nevertheless, it was very wrong on your part to have referred to that matter before the Court of law disposed of it. I want to tell the Government that these rules and prohibitions are un-called for and would work hardship to the Christian community. I would request Government

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. K. A. Mathew.]

to withdraw them, for their existence is a denial of freedom of worship to a large section of the people of Travancore. I want to say that it would have been highly desirable if, before these rules were framed, the Government had tried to find out whether they were acceptable to the communities concerned, because they are matters concerning religious rights of a people. But I am afraid that, in regard to this matter, Government have not taken the pains to guage the feelings of the community. I may add that the Christian Church will be prepared to go through fire and water for the sake of the religious ideals and rights they hold dear. No suffering will swerve them from their path of duty to worship God according to their light. I hope the Government would try to understand sympathetically their disabilities in this matter and would remove them.

MR. M. L. JANARDANAN PILLAI: Sir, This year's budget is the result of the working of a modern progressive administration during a period of ten years. Not even the most optimistic amongst us would have expected or could have prophesied such a substantial income as the State has been able to provide for in the budget for 1122. The State's financial position and its reputation today naturally stand very high. Both the Government and the people of the State have every reason to be proud of this achievement, and this has been achieved without imposing any new taxes.

Another important feature of the budget is that the permanent item under land tax which stood at about Rs. 42 lakhs some years back has been considerably brought down. This necessarily must provide a great alleviation to the difficulties and the sufferings of the ryots. I would go further and say that if the land tax is completely removed and if, instead of land tax, you have other sources of taxation, and at the same time if the ryots can be given some subsidies as agricultural conditions would justify such subsidies being given, I would heartily welcome that. The policy that has been adopted by the Government of Travancore is in keeping with the most orthodox canons of taxation and accepted by all the Governments all the world over. I may point out in this connection, that though the budgeted figure of taxes on agricultural income for 1119 was Rs. 25 lakhs, in the revised estimate it is only Rs. 16 lakhs. Personally I would advocate that in due course the whole of taxing land should be completely given up. Sir, taxing income is a fair method of taxation and nobody can quarrel about it. Government have to be congratulated on their readiness to help the ryot who stands in need of relief particularly in this country where agriculture is very important. I have seen pamphlets circulated among members, regarding the grievances of North

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Travancore ryots. What they complain is not that the system is wrong, but that the procedure adopted in working that system is wrong. I fear there is some truth in the statements made therein. Invariably the small land-holder is subjected to considerable inconvenience and harassment. After all, the income derivable from his holdings is very small. I trust, therefore, that Government will issue strict instructions to their officers to show greater consideration and greater appreciation of the difficulties of these small land-holders. I trust that that will quickly remove very large volume of unnecessary noise created in the country.

I always support the income tax policy of the Government as I feel that that is a very scientific method of taxation. May I point out to the House and to the Government that, out of the Rs. 8 crores revenue, nearly one fifth is contributed by income tax and there again a very large and substantial sum is contributed by trades, industries and large-scale plantations. I would like to take this opportunity to point out that the representation given to these big industries, as the largest revenue-yielding interest in the country, is very small even in this House, and I am afraid it is not likely to be very much larger in the new constitution also which is now proposed.

I trust that another aspect which I will refer to now will also receive the consideration of Government. Sir, in the post-war trade, England has been adopting new re-organisation methods, improved sales organisations and other methods for improving trade and industry. Trade here also should do like-wise if it is to keep pace with the progressive post-war trade competition. As a result of these new methods the trade of Britain is increasing and we should not lag behind. Therefore, all the industries of Travancore should be given special consideration for planning, reorganising, development of new methods, preparing of samples and also new advertising methods, in order that we may develop and the expenses incurred for these should be allowed liberally by the Income Tax Department. Government should give special instructions to the Income Tax Officers. These are legitimate methods which ought to be considered by the Income Tax Department as items for special allowances being made to industry. It will not be possible for the Government, as it is constituted today, to take up all this work, and in the nature of things, these problems cannot be dealt with satisfactorily unless, as I have always pointed out and as has been pointed out by my friends, Messrs. K. C. Karunakaran and S. Krishna Aiyar and J. E. A. Pereira. There is a commercial department attached to the Secretariat. Whether it is attached to the Secretariat or elsewhere, I say there must be a separate department dealing with this subject. It might be stated that there is a Director of Industries in the Government and that he will be able to deal with it. By our experience we can say that that department was not able to do this work properly in the past and will not be able to do

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. M. L. Janardanan Pillai.]

this in future. Income tax provides the largest revenue next to excise and we all know that the excise revenue must dwindle in the future. Government will, therefore, have to pay special attention to this Commerce Department. Owing to difficulties of transport and difficulties in importing necessary materials we are experiencing considerable difficulties. This is a point which I have been always trying to bring to the notice of Government on previous occasions and I trust that this will receive the attention of Government immediately.

Let me now turn to the expenditure side of the budget. The provision of Rs. 10·5 lakhs for the working of the compulsory primary education scheme is one of the most beneficial measures of this budget. The far-reaching effects of this measure will be evident only after some years and then it will be time for the State to be legitimately proud of its efforts. I fully appreciate the provision of Rs. 20 lakhs as grant to the Agricultural Department for developing the Grow More Food Campaign. I trust that the Government will see that the whole amount is actually utilised instead of offering the usual explanation to the House next year that the amount could not be spent for some unforeseen circumstance. I also congratulate the Government in their steady and continuous efforts towards the uplift of the villages.

The Labour Department is at present doing very useful work and the Industrial Relations Committee which was brought into existence as a result of your efforts has made it possible to avoid strikes and lockouts in the factories during the last one or two years. The announcement that such industrial relations committees is going to be established throughout the country is a very welcome one. The Wage Boards Bill which is now on the legislative anvil will, I am sure, make it almost impossible for any organisation to strike and will, I have no doubt, amicably settle all disputes which may arise from time to time.

I am very happy to note the sound policy of Government in investing in industrial enterprises. Prophets are not wanting year after year during the time of the Budget Session that every industrial venture, in which Government invested money, was a failure. Today it has been proved that those prophets are false prophets. In regard to such criticisms I have to state that this is not a new thing. When Dewan Bahadur T. Raghaviah, who was the Dewan of the State, wanted to invest money in the Cochin Harbour the cry was heard throughout the length and breadth of this land that Mr. Raghaviah was a foreign Dewan, that he wanted to invest money in the Cochin Harbour to please Lord Willingdon and that Travancore would rue the day on which she decided to become a

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

partner in the Cochin Harbour Scheme. An investment of Rs. 36 lakhs is bringing in Rs. 30 lakhs annually to the Travancore Government. Similarly those who cannot understand the industrial aspects of this question are likely to condemn the policy of Government. But all the same those who can appreciate and fully appreciate the value of the advantages derivable to this country will surely congratulate Government on industrial ventures and on the very wise policy the Government have followed. I am saying this only with regard to new industrial ventures that have come into existence and in which Government have become share holders. With regard to industries already existing and which have been working on sound lines here, they too require financial help especially under modern conditions. Such enterprises do get prompt and satisfactory financial help from the Credit Bank for which the Government are rendering great help. I may take this opportunity to say that several new industries have been very largely helped and successfully too by means of loans from the Credit Bank. I also find that the Credit Bank is disbursing loans very promptly and the collections are also made very promptly. Government therefore would do well to give more money to the Credit Bank to enable them to grant further loans on a very large scale.

PRESIDENT: I believe the Credit Bank is functioning effectively on those lines.

MR. M. L. JANARDANAN PILLAI: Yes, Sir. The grant of loan to England by the U. S. A. is expected to promote our foreign trade very satisfactorily. It will also help us in importing the machinery and equipment required for conducting our industries and commercial ventures. So there is every prospect of substantially developing our trade and industries. A wise administration has enabled us to have industrial peace and good Government in the country. That outsiders have been brought as Dewans of the State, is not a new cry. All the same the good results of such administators have been recognised only long after their departure from this State. I shall mention only one or two instances. After a period of over 14 years of glorious administration by Dewan Raja Sir T. Madhava Rao, a statue was erected by public subscription in the very heart of Trivandrum in memory of his signal services to the State When Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao was the Dewan of Travancore he abolished taxes in kind when the people were groaning under that tax for years together. But while he was in Travancore he was condemned and criticised. It was he who established the Sri Mulam popular Assembly. After his departure his administration was described as the most glorious one in the history of this country.

As regards the food policy every body admits that this State has been saved from starvation. Under the splendid inspiration of His Highness and under your stewardship Sir, there has been an

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. M. I. Janardanan Pillai.]

all round prosperity which could be evidenced from the figures published in the Budget and presented to the House. They speak for themselves. No additional taxes have been imposed. All that I say is let us have more opportunities for developing our commerce and industries; let us have more opportunities for seeing that the agriculturist is helped in a larger measure and thereby bring transcendental glory to this State instead of vituperative criticism on this or that aspect of administration.

MR. P. S. NATARAJA PILLAI: Sir, it may be a truism to say, that we live in a period of transition. We feel a change and experience it. The great European war brought forth social forces which changed the phase of Europe. The World War has now released dynamic forces which are going to change the political structure of the East. India is inevitably bound up in that process. In this process, in the birth of an independent United India, the Indian Princes have taken a helpful and patriotic attitude for which we have to be grateful. Sir Stanford Cripps during the recent debate in the House of Commons stated, that "the States are willing and anxious to co-operate and to bring their own constitution into such conformity with those of British India and to make it possible for them to enter the Federal Union". Obviously the question of constitutional reform in the State has at present become a matter of importance. There are two aspects of the constitutional issue with which we are intimately concerned. One of these is the place Travancore is to have in the future of the All Indian Constitution. The immediate matter we have to consider is in respect of this aspect is the representation of Travancore in the Indian Constituent Assembly and the terms and conditions on which Travancore will enter the Indian Union or Federation. As far as possible, the views and wishes of the people should be allowed to prevail in respect of these matters. That can by no means be denied. The difficulties arising from the system of Government now in existence may well be appreciated and can be appreciated by the people themselves. Consistently with these, all possible steps should be taken to enable really popular representatives to go to the Constituent Assembly from Travancore. The time factor is said to be against the holding of elections by popular representatives. But it seems to me that it is worth consideration. The fact, that the State's Representatives need enter the Constituent Assembly only at a later stage, will give enough time to hold the elections.

PRESIDENT: I may make the position clear in so far as it has been raised and in view of the fact of my having had discussion with the Cabinet Mission and the Viceroy on the matter. About the first week of September the British Indian group will meet. They will appoint Advisory Committees for dealing with Funda-

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

mental Rights and another Advisory committee for dealing with the Minorities. As soon as it is done they will appoint a committee of 12 or 15 I hope to discuss with the Negotiating Committee appointed by the States. Conditions of entry of the Indian States into the Union, conditions which British India would like to insist before the States entry into the Union, conditions under which Indian States would come into the Union—these matters will be discussed. They will also discuss questions of the formation of the constitution of the Constituent Assembly. So far as the Princes are concerned, it will be remembered that out of about 561 States, about 35 States have legislative bodies. All the remaining others have no legislative bodies of their own. Therefore the question of their entry will have to be raised not only with regard to the 35 States but with regard to other States as well. Grouping method has been suggested as a course. These are matters to be discussed by the Negotiating Committee. But we have been told that by October all these discussions would be finished and by the end of that month or with the beginning of November, the Constituent Assembly composed of the representatives of British India and Indian States would begin to function.

MR. P. S. NATARAJA PILLAI: Sir, I was going to make a suggestion as far as that Negotiating Committee was concerned. As for that matter that committee is to consist of only representatives of Governments of States. I would venture to suggest that our Government should take the popular political leaders into their confidence and hold consultations with them on matters relating to Travancore and those arising for discussion and settlement by the Negotiating Committee and thus have the matter discussed in the Committee with the British Indian Negotiating Committee. Such a course will be in accord with the constitutional tendencies of the times, and I fully hope, in accordance with the changes to be introduced shortly in the internal constitution of the State. This brings me on to the second important aspect of the constitutional issue.

PRESIDENT: Does the Honourable member think of a system by which some persons will help the representative of any of the State Government in the Negotiating Committee?

MR. P. S. NATARAJA PILLAI: That was the line of thought I had.

PRESIDENT: I hope all political parties will consent to co-operate in that and that they will be acting in their advisory capacity. Such a course will be perfectly possible. I am taking it for granted as I said that this State will have representation on the Negotiating Committee. That is my supposition. But it may be taken also that there are only 4 representatives of the bigger States throughout India so that assuming for a moment that this State has a representative in the Negotiating Committee that would mean that the political parties represented here and the non-officials would consent to work in an advisory capacity to select any representative of the State to function in the Negotiating Committee.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. P. S. NATARAJA PILLAI: My view of the matter I am placing before the House, and I hope the organisation which I represent will accept my position. I cannot definitely say whether the organization to which I belong will accept my position or not.

PRESIDENT: It is fairly clear now that some of the very big States do not get any representation on the Negotiating Committee. I am told that only 4 or 5 ministers will be represented on the Negotiating Committee and that is the general idea. I do not want to hazard any definite statement on that question. I wanted to know whether the political parties and public men would consent to act in an advisory capacity. If so the question can be explored because it would be an advantage to have the backing of public opinion in the matter.

MR. P. S. NATARAJA PILLAI: Since this public statement has been made, I think there would be sufficient patriotism in the country to react. That brings me on to the second important aspect of the constitutional issue. There is the necessity for change in the constitution of the State making the Government responsible to the people. The Government have already made an announcement giving particular details of the scheme they have in view. I do not propose to deal with it in detail. I merely propose to touch upon a few of the important features. What those features are are quite well known. The adult franchise, a fully elected legislature, territorial constituencies, elected president—these features are highly commendable. It may also be mentioned that all these features in combination are not found in the legislature of any other Indian State thus far inaugurated. But these features are only auxiliary. The real test of a democratic constitution is how far the Government reflects the will of the people. Whatever be the powers of the Legislature, the form of the executive will largely determine the character of the Government. According to the proposals of the Government, the executive is to be irremovable by the vote of the Legislature and a good deal of controversy rage about that proposal. A removable executive has got merits and demerits and an irremovable executive have also merits and defects. In this controversy the real issue appears to have been ignored. Whether the executive consists of only duly elected popular representatives or not is a much more important question than whether that executive is removable or irremovable for a time. According to the scheme announced by the Government an executive will be appointed without reference to the Legislature. That is a procedure clearly inconsistent to democratic principles. The executive should consist of the elected representatives of the people having the largest support of the country at least when it is constituted. The question of the executive being removable or irremovable for a time, say the life of the legislature, appears to me to be a matter that need occasion much difficulty. I may also mention in this connection that the Dewan's reply to the State Congress President which was read to the

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

House yesterday does not mention a permanent executive as an indispensable feature of the scheme. That is a welcome change, and in all probability, it may go a long way to slove the problem. Though I make this observation, in regard to the scheme which the Government have brought forward, I think the inherent right of the people to frame their own constitution which is conceded on the other side of the Ghats must not be lost sight of here. In spite of apparent difficulties and differences of opinion, I sincerely believe that there is statesmanship enough in the country to evolve a constitution which will satisfy the aspirations of the people for a thoroughly democratic form of Government under the aegis of His Highness the Maharaja.

Now, I have done as regards the question of constitutional erform.

I will now add a word or two as to the budget. As the Financial Secretary said, we are in a period of inflation with a plethora of money in the country. If that is so, the figures in the budget do not carry us far. The true test of the budget and its prospects will be how far it will aid in the material and moral welfare of the people. It was pointed out, Sir, that the receipts have quadrupled in ten years. But I may be allowed to point out that Abkari revenue has doubled itself in one year when the whole revenue has quadrupled in ten years. Abkari revenue has doubled itself in one year or to be exact, it has become in one year from 81 lakhs to 146 lakhs in 1122. That is dangerous. This is the case with other items of revenue too. Our revenue was going up at a leap, if I may say so, and the only thing which we have to consider at present is how far are we able to utilise the money at our disposal. If you will look at it from that aspect, I have to point out that the schemes which Government were propounding for the last three years as post-war reconstruction, changed from year to year and the money under each head was allowed to lapse year after year. Sir, in 1120 in the schemes enumerated manufacture of fertilisers and chemicals stood first. Government have invested some money on that and we are waiting for the machinery to come in and for the production of ammonium sulphate to begin.

PRESIDENT: Order, order. I have now received information which enables me to say that the machinery is expected soon and that they will start production in the first of February.

MR. P. S. NATARAJA PILLAI: As far as the expansion of our aluminium produce is concerned, I do not think we have progressed far. Aluminium is a private concern. Though it was announced that the aluminium and rubber industries were going to be taken up in 1120, nothing was done on that.

PRESIDENT: Order, order. So far as aluminium is concerned it is a private company and as I have stated at the beginning, Government have taken a substantial portion of the shares of the company. The capital has already been subscribed to, shares have been actually over subscribed many times. So far as the Tyre company

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[President.]

is concerned, the Government of India have sanctioned the capital issue of two crores of rupees and the starting of the company will be within the next two or three weeks.

MR. P. S. NATARAJA PILLAI: Sir, then, about the export of the valuable mineral sands. It is still in the stage of negotiations. The Plywood and the Artificial Silk concerns are also still in the stage of negotiations.

PRESIDENT: No. The capital has been subscribed too and a company has been started. As a matter of fact, a large number of Travancoreans have taken shares in the Rayon Company. The machinery has been ordered and its arrival is awaited.

MR. P. S. NATARAJA PILLAI: When I leave 1120 and come to 1121 I find that the schemes provided are the Shark Liver Oil factory, establishment of the Silk industry, taking up of the Cardamom scheme, scheme for the development of Fisheries, road construction, canal improvement and Kayal reclamation. When I come to 1122 budget, we have another set and most of the money allotted in 1121 has elapsed. I can prove that from the budget itself. When we have got a large amount of money at our disposal, it is not enough if we sit quiet allotting money for beneficial schemes. It is more in the execution of these works that the attention of Government should be concentrated. So far as I have been able to follow, the real trouble is not the want of provision for beneficial schemes, but it is the lethargy of the officers to carry out those schemes. I think, in these circumstances, there is something wrong with the departments of Government. There is a hitch somewhere. You have provided five lakhs of rupees for the renovation of tanks. When the Government wanted the aerodrome to be constructed and insisted upon bestowing urgent attention on that work so that they may fulfil the conditions of the agreement that this Government has made with other Governments, that direction was carried out without delay by constructing the aerodrome. In the same way if directions had been given to the heads of departments by the Government they would have carried out the job.

MR. T. K. NARAYANA PILLAI: If the same result is repeated year after year do you think it is the officers' or the Government's fault?

MR. P. S. NATARAJA PILLAI: It is the Government's fault. My charge is that. The Government should not sit contented after having made the provision in the Budget. If they plead their inability to carry it on, if they say they are not able to attend to the various works, like the renovation of the tanks to irrigate the fields, it is a dereliction of duty of the first order. To one of my interpellations it was stated that 64,000 cubic feet of metals which was stocked on the road sides for improving the roads were diverted to the aerodrome. I was told that the work was very urgent. But the roads are now in the worst possible condition. You cannot walk

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

through the roads and that is the condition of roads near and about Trivandrum. I need not refer to the roads in my constituency. I do not wish to refer to the needs of my constituency because the constituency which I have the fortune to represent is worst off in that respect. Everywhere in Travancore this is the case. In South Travancore there existed beautiful roads sometime ago, but there is nothing like them now. We have only traces. Now the question is not one of maintaining roads but of rebuilding them. Sir, the Travancore P. W. D. which was the pride of the country until recently and which was enjoying a reputation all over the country, has deteriorated. I believe that the Honourable members opposite, in the Treasury Benches, will bear witness to my statement. Some of them must have travelled on the identical roads through which I have travelled and felt the difficulties themselves.

As regards food grains, I wish to say a few words. We have now invested a good deal of money for paddy purchase and rationing. The food situation is not a creation of the Travancore Government nor of the British Government. It is a reflection of the world situation, so that we find ourselves in a very difficult position so far as food grains are concerned.

MR. T. K. NARAYANA PILLAI: As the Honourable member has said if it is the reflex of a world situation, why is it that there is no difficulty in this matter in Russia ?

MR. P. S. NATARAJA PILLAI: Sir, I have no intimate knowledge of Russia. My knowledge is that America is sending foodstuffs to Europe. Europe has to get supplies from America. I am not aware of the Russian situation.

RAO SAHIB A. K. BHASKAR: Is the honourable member aware that America is self-contained so far as agriculture is concerned ?

MR. P. S. NATARAJA PILLAI: I will leave America for my friend.

There is absolutely nothing wrong in Government coming forward with the figures and facts openly and taking people into confidence. In the rationing scheme, there are many anomalies. Full facts are not being placed before the public and the officials on the Treasury Benches show a kind of sensitiveness to tell the truth. Sir, the result is people get naturally suspicious. So far as the Food Department is concerned, if you ask for any particular figure that will not be forthcoming. A kind of suspicious approach is made and no satisfactory answers are given to all questions. They would not give exact figures. I shall illustrate. Recently, it was stated that ration was given to all card holders at 100 per cent. But secret instructions were issued to distribute a lesser quantity on the ground that the stock was insufficient for such supply, and when that was brought to the notice of the department, it was admitted with reluctance that full supply was not given and they had given instructions to give a lesser percentage. That is not the way surely to deal with this matter. If there was a shortage of stock they could very well say it to the people. They could say that the supply was not ready and Government were forced to make a reduction,

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. P. S. Nataraja Pillai.]

I would also just bring to your notice that the foodgrains distributed are thoroughly unfit for human consumption. Some time ago, I think it was in September 1945 or so, I took the liberty of sending to you a sample of foodstuff which was supplied by a ration merchant. I am sure the Dewan might have seen that I went into a shop and took.....

MR. T. K. NARAYANA PILLAI: May I ask my friend what was the material which you sent and whether it was sent to the Research Department and the result communicated?

MR. P. S. NATARAJA PILLAI: I am just coming to that. On the 10th of September 1945 I got the reply from the Government that orders had been issued to see whether such rice is supplied which is good for human consumption. Even before September, Government orders have been passed for the reconditioning of foodstuffs. Accordingly reconditioning was done in the Trivandrum city and after the date of passing the order for reconditioning, a Trivandrum city wholesale merchant sent over a stuff which was quite unfit for human consumption. What is this reconditioning? Do the officers take any care in reconditioning? Why should this material which is unfit for human consumption be distributed to the people? That is a kind of callousness on the part of Government officers who feel a sense of irresponsibility. They should feel like human beings.

I think even now they are supplying foodgrains that are quite unfit for human consumption and I do not know whether it was not sent from any condemned stock. I have personal knowledge of these things and I submit it for the consideration of this House.

Now, with regard to the question whether a debate on the food position could not be allowed in this House. May I take your permission, Sir, to point out the votable and non-votable items that are defined under section 28. In the enumeration of subjects excluded under this section, food does not come. I am not a lawyer and I do not know, in so far as the matter is not excluded under that section, whether the appropriation for food control can be made non-votable or not.

MR. K. G. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI: The matter arises in this way. There is no ban on the discussing or asking of questions on the food problem. Under a particular Section, what is non-votable is pay, allowance, etc. of the Director of Food Supplies. Sir, you have definitely said that the House can discuss the whole of the food problem in the budget debate. But the only thing is that you cannot move cut motions on the non-votable items.

MR. P. S. NATARAJA PILLAI: Even votable items are put as non-votable items. Under Section 28, subject to the provisions of Sub-section 4, the proposal of the Government for the appropriation of revenue or money relating to the heads of expenditure must be

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

presented to the vote of the Assembly. The votable amounts are also put under the non-votable item under head 44 (a) in the Budget. Under Section 28. Clause 4 enumerates the subjects which are not votable. The Section read :—

"(*a*) expenditure relating to any matter removed from the cognisance of either Chamber by section 17 of this Regulation ;

(*b*) expenditure which is obligatory under any law ;

(*c*) pensions and gratuities granted by Us or with Our sanction or under Rules sanctioned by Us ;

(*d*) salaries and allowances of officers—

(*i*) appointed by Us under Our Sign Manual ; or

(*ii*) whose appointments are specified in this behalf in the Rules made under this regulation ;

(*e*) interest on loans and sinking fund charges ;

(*f*) contributions made by Us or with Our sanction ; and

(*g*) expenditure classified by Our Government as—

(*i*) Maramat, and

(*ii*) Political."

Then Clause (6) says :

"Subject to the provisions of sub-section 4, the proposals of Our Government for the appropriation of revenue or moneys relating to heads of expenditure not specified in the above heads shall be submitted to the vote of the Assembly and of the Council in the form of Demands for Grants."

Food does not come under these. That is a serious encroachment and as the President of the Assembly I would request you to give a ruling.

PRESIDENT : What is the exact point raised by the honourable member ?

MR. P. S. NATARAJA PILLAI : Sir, the point is whether the Government were right in including food into the non-votable item or not. Section 28 provides for appropriation of revenue or moneys for expenditure. Clause 4 does not include expenditure under food or on other matters. It is only matters enumerated under Clause 4 that can be made non-votable. If Government can put any subject under this category, then all the items can be transferred to the non-votable head. I wish to secure a ruling on the matter.

PRESIDENT : You shall have a ruling on the matter to-morrow morning.

MR. K. C. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI : I may also submit another point. All these items.....

PRESIDENT : The Honourable member will proceed.

MR. P. S. NATARAJA PILLAI : As far as rationing is concerned there is real distress in the City now. The cut in the rations of hotel-keepers creates considerable anxiety. The City has a large

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[Mr. P. S. Nataraja Pillai.]

number of student population. All the head offices in the State and the High Court is situated in the Capital and innumerable persons have to frequent the City. They are forced to come. I may even say that members of the Legislature had to go without meals. One of my friends had to go without meals because he went after 2 o' clock. The hotelkeepers indiscriminately came to the conclusion that they should submit a representation. The representation was presented before the Director of Food Supplies, asking for a fair distribution of ration for hotels. As a consequence the tea shop keepers had to take foodgrains other than rice and.....

PRESIDENT: Order, order. I understand that some kind of agreement has been entered into.

MR. P. S. NATARAJA PILLAI: Yes. It has given them greater trouble. The help extended was nil. It was agreed that 50 per cent of the rations will be rice and 25 per cent. other foodgrains, but as a result of their representation they lost 25 per cent. of their ration.

PRESIDENT: The honourable member may finish.

MR. P. S. NATARAJA PILLAI: I will just finish.

MR. K. M. PAUL: Sir, I tabled an adjournment motion yesterday which has indirectly helped me to get a chance of speaking now. I wish to deal with the subject matter of the adjournment motion first. It was brought to the notice of the Government that in my constituency, the handloom weavers are experiencing considerable difficulty in the matter of obtaining yarn. With regard to the hand loom industry, as far as my own constituency is concerned, the position is this. In 1120, Kumbhom, a census of all the looms was taken and the result was submitted to the Taluk Office. The Proverthicars of the respective pakuthies verified the situation and the figures were accepted. According to that census about 416 looms were registered and all of them were in working order. At present the available statistics show that there are about 540 looms working in my constituency. But up till now the available yarn was distributed among the various owners of these looms on an equitable basis. In the meanwhile we received an order from the Textile Commissioner on 28th of last month that only 80 looms were registered in his office and that no yarn could be supplied to the remaining looms. This has resulted in a considerable amount of hardship to these weavers for whom this is the only mainstay. I would therefore request the Government to issue immediate orders to the effect that these looms that have been registered in the Taluk Office may also be supplied with sufficient quantity of yarn from the quota that is available and at the same time to give another opportunity for these unregistered looms to get registered with the Textile Commissioner in case it is essential.

Then another matter which I want to bring to the notice of the Government is that there are a certain number of loom owners who get special quota from the Textile Commissioner over and above

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

their usual allotted quota. I request that these special facilities may be taken away and all the loom-owners may be put on the same footing so much so that the yarn that is available to the taluk may be equitably distributed among all the weavers alike.

Coming to the budget, we find that the high increase in revenue is noted under three main heads, namely Excise, Forest and Income Tax. Under Excise the increase is mostly under abkari. This represents only the miserable plight among the poorer classes of the people. It also indicates the insufficiency of proper food material among the poor masses who are mostly the consumers of country-made liquor like arrack and toddy. My friend Mr. Parameswaran Namboodiri was pleading that no data of the per capita income of this State is available. He is quite right. Considering the available figures on hand—that is according to the 1941 Census, we find that the average income of a citizen is about Rs. 65 a year. When that is worked out.....

PRESIDENT: Order, order. Does the Honourable member say that this is the average income now?

MR. K. M. PAUL: When I deal with the subject matter of taxation I shall speak about that, Sir. Sir, this increased consumption of liquor by the people results in the degeneration of public health and public morality. I therefore feel that there is nothing to be happy about the increase in the excise revenue.

As for the Forest revenue, my friend Mr. T. P. Velayudhan Pillai has pointed out that it is mostly derived from the sale of forest products which are our accumulated assets for the last so many years.

As regards Income Tax I may make special reference to Agricultural Income Tax and the proposed scheme of taxation. Under Income Tax the agricultural income tax plays a prominent part.

When the agricultural incometax for incomes above Rs. 5000 was imposed we were assured by the Government that this measure is taken up not with the idea of increasing the revenues of the State but to check inflation and also to fall in line with the policy pursued by the Government of India. But contrary to that assurance the Government have now adopted a flat rate of 25 chuckrams per acre and also to assess income tax for Rs. 1500 and above.

PRESIDENT: I think there is some misconception about what was stated by the Financial Secretary last year. This is what he said:—

> "This system, the House will I hope realise, has a definite advantage over the present system in so far as the burden of taxation will be equitably distributed, the poor man, whose income from his land is perhaps hardly sufficient even for the payment of the kist, escaping and deservedly too the burden of over-assessment and the rich capitalist who has at present very little or nothing to pay on account of taxation on his lands for the reason that his holdings were acquired after the last settlement, coming in to pay his due share of the tax."

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

MR. K. M. PAUL: At any rate the introduction of such a system will surely open a flood gate of corruption and victimisation of the agricultural population of this country. Sir, in para 31 of the Royal Proclamation of 1061 the evils of constant re-settlement after twelve years were tried to be avoided. But the settlement of income-tax by low paid Income Tax Officers of the Government every year, I am sure, will result in severe hardship to the assessees. To obviate this difficulty and also to give a fair margin to the cultivator I suggested, when this question was discussed by the members of the Assembly on the last occasion, that assessable income must be fixed at Rs. 3000. Over and above that, to avoid constant harassment from the subordinate officers of the department I suggested that a quinquennial settlement of the crop of each cultivator be made and Government should fix the price of each commodity year by year so that the assessable amount can be easily worked out without difficulty. As for the new taxation itself Government had been repeatedly assuring us that it is not with the intention of increasing the revenues of the State but merely to check inflation that this taxation is imposed. The Financial Secretary has repeatedly told us that there is already a plethora of money both within the State treasuries and outside. If that be so, I ask what is the necessity for this new taxation. We have been told of high rate of taxation being imposed in England and other warstricken countries at a time of great national crisis. But I find absolutely no justification for such an imposition in Travancore now.

PRESIDENT: I suppose the Honourable member has noticed that the question of raising the income-tax to the British Indian level is taken up in Cochin.

MR. K. M. PAUL: That does not follow, that we should adopt the same line. At present we are paying somewhere like four or five times the pre-war rates for almost every material that we are buying so much so that for a rupee we are getting only 4 annas worth of material now. So, according to me there is an indirect taxation of 12 annas in the rupee. Over and above the proposed agricultural income tax and basic tax, many indirect taxes such as export duty, license fee and excise duty are collected. What the ordinary agriculturists require is a fixity of taxation so that they can be free from the constant harassment of the officers of the Income tax department.

I would like to add a few words on the postwar reconstruction policy of the Government. Although there is so much talk of reconstruction and various plans have been formulated and are under preparation, few of them inspire confidence in the public mind that they will be earnestly or efficiently carried through or that if executed they will yield the results which every one of us wants. The plans are surprising in their number and bewildering in their variety. Few of them are based on any concrete philosophy of living and those which profess to be based on realistic and well known

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

principles lack any authority or sanction behind them. It does not appear whether the authors of these schemes have realised the gravity of the situation which has occasioned the need of them. There are certain facts which we should seriously consider. The mortality amongst us is several times greater than that of Britain. The expectation of life at birth is much shorter here.

MR. P. S. NATARAJA PILLAI: Sir, I would plead for a re-arrangement of the Demands. I consulted some of my friends and they have more or less agreed to that. I would suggest to the Chair to instruct the officers concerned to arrange the Demands in that order.

PRESIDENT: That may be done day after tomorrow. I have no objection to abide by the decision of the House in the matter of rearranging the Demands. I know that a tentative list was placed before me yesterday and I have no objection to alter it.

MR. CHAZHIKKATTU JOSEPH: സർ, ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സെക്രട്ടറി ഈ സഭയുടെ മുമ്പാകെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ബഡ്ജറും, അതിനെസംബന്ധിച്ചു ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സെക്രട്ടറിചെയ്ത പ്രസംഗവും ദിവാൻപ്രസിഡണ്ടു് അവർകളുടെ പ്രസംഗവും കേട്ടു് ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു് എനിക്കുള്ള അഭിപ്രായമാണു ഞാൻ ഇവിടെപറയാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നതു്.

സർ, അങ്ങു് ഈ രാജ്യത്തു് എന്തുതന്നെ ചെയ്താലും അതു് ദോഷദൃഷ്ടിയിലൂടെ ഇരിക്കും എന്നു മനഃപൂർവ്വം വിശ്വസിക്കുന്ന ദോഷൈകദൃക്കുകളായ കുറെ ആളുകൾ ഈ രാജ്യത്തുണ്ടു്. അങ്ങു്, എന്തു ചെയ്താലും അതു ഗുണമായിട്ടേ ഇരിക്കൂ എന്നു് കണ്ണുമടച്ചുള്ള വിശ്വസിക്കുന്ന ഒരു കൂട്ടം ആളുകളുമുണ്ടു്. ഇതു രണ്ടുമല്ലാതെകണ്ടു്, അങ്ങു് ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള ഗുണഭാഗത്തെ ഗുണമായിട്ടും ദോഷഭാഗത്തെ ദോഷമായിട്ടും മൂല്യനിർണ്ണയംചെയ്വാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചുകൊണ്ടാണു് ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ നിൽക്കുന്നതു്. ഇപ്പോൾ ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന ബഡ്ജറും അങ്ങു് ഇവിടെ ഭരണം തുടങ്ങിയതിനുശേഷം പത്താമത്തേതാണു്. അങ്ങു് ഇവിടെ വരുന്നകാലത്തു രണ്ടരകോടി രൂപയായിരുന്ന ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ മുതലെടുപ്പു്. ഇപ്പോൾ എട്ടരക്കോടി രൂപയായിരിക്കുന്നു. ആദായം വളരെ വർദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ആദായം ഇത്ര വർദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതു്, ഫിനാൻഷ്യൽ സെക്രട്ടറിയുടെ പ്രസംഗത്തിൽ നോക്കിയാൽ "The increase is most conspicuous in Forest, Taxes on Income and Excise". പ്രധാനമായിട്ടു്, ഫാറസ്റ്റ്, ടാക്സ് ഓൺ ഇൻകം, എക്സൈസ് ഈ മൂന്നിനങ്ങളിലായിട്ടാണു വർദ്ധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു്. എന്നാൽ വരവു വർദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടും യാതൊരു മിച്ചവുമില്ല. അതുമാത്രം പിന്നിലുതന്നെ. ഗവൺമെൻറിനും എത്രകിട്ടിയാലും തൃപ്തിയില്ല. ഞങ്ങളുപതിക്കളിൽ സാധു

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

[MR. CHAHZIKKATTU JOSEPH.]

രോഗികൾക്ക് മരുന്നുകൊടുത്തിട്ട് കിട്ടുന്ന ആണ്ടിൽ ഏതാണ്ട് ഒരു കോടി രൂപയുടെ ആദായം വേണ്ടെന്നുവയ്ക്കാൻ വരവ് രണ്ടരകോടിയിൽനിന്നും എട്ടര കോടിയായി വർദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടും തയ്യാറില്ല. വരവു എത്രമാത്രം കൂടുതൽ ഉണ്ടായാലും പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്ക് ഉപകാരപ്രദമായ അത്യന്താപേക്ഷിതമായ സംഗതികളിൽ ചിലവിട്ടുവീഴ്ചകൾ ചെയ്യാൻപോലും ഗവണ്മെൻറ് മടി കാണിക്കുന്നു. ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു ഭീമമായ വരവ്, അബ്കാരിയിൽനിന്നും, വനങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും മനുഷ്യന് അത്യാവശ്യമായ ഉപ്പിൻറെ കരം സ്വല്പം കുറക്കാൻപോലും ഭാവമില്ല. ഇവിടെ കൂടുതലായിട്ട് വരവ് ഉള്ള ഇനം, ഫോറസ്റ്റ്. വനങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും കൂടുതൽ വരവ് കിട്ടുന്നു എന്നതുതന്നെ അതു സ്തുത്യർഹമായ ഒന്നല്ല. ഒരു തറവാട്ടിലെ ഒരു അനന്തിരവൻ അവൻറെ പുരയിടത്തിലുള്ള തടികളെല്ലാംവെട്ടി വിറ്റു ചക്രം വാങ്ങുന്നതുപോലെയാണ് വനത്തിൽനിന്നുള്ള വരവ്. ഇപ്പോൾ തടിക്കു നല്ല വിലയുള്ള കാലമാണ്. രാജ്യത്തു നിലനിൽക്കുന്ന തടികളെല്ലാം വെട്ടി വിൽക്കുന്നു. ഇതു പിൽക്കാലങ്ങളിൽ ക്ലേശിക്കാനാണ്. ഇതു തടയണം എന്നാണ് എൻറെ അഭിപ്രായം. തടിക്ക്, ഇന്ന് നല്ല വിലയുണ്ട്, ഇന്നത്തേപ്പോലെ വില പിന്നെ കിട്ടുകയില്ല, എന്നോ മറ്റോ സമാധാനം പറഞ്ഞേക്കാം. ടെലഫോൺ ലൈൻനീട്ടുന്നതിനു ആവശ്യമായി വന്നപ്പോൾ ടെലഫോൺതൂണുകൾക്കുപോലും, തടികിട്ടാതെ ഇവിടെ ചില സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ടെലഫോൺപണി തൽക്കാലം നിത്തിവച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതായിട്ടാണ് അറിയുന്നതു്. ഏതായാലും ഇതു ശരിയല്ലെന്നാണ് എൻറെ അഭിപ്രായം. കൺസർവേറ്റർക്കു വലിയ തുക കാണിച്ചേക്കാൻ സാധിച്ചേക്കാമെങ്കിലും, നാം പിന്നീട് ക്ലേശിക്കേണ്ടതായിവരും.

രണ്ടാമത്തെ ഇനം ടാക്സ് ഇനം. അതിൽ പ്രധാനമായിട്ട് അഗ്രിക്കൾച്ചറൽ ഇൻകം ആണെന്ന് ഫിനാൻസ് സെക്രട്ടറി അദ്ദേഹത്തിൻറെ പ്രസംഗത്തിൻറെ ന്യൂസ്പേജിൽ പറയുന്നു. അഗ്രിക്കൾച്ചറൽ ഇൻകം എന്നു പറഞ്ഞതു്, ൯൦ ശതമാനവും കൃഷിക്കാരായ ഈ രാജ്യത്തിലേ ജനങ്ങളെ പിഴിഞ്ഞെടുത്തുണ്ടാണ് ഈ വരവ് കണ്ടിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ടാക്സിനു ഒരു കയ്യും കണക്കുമില്ല. തെങ്ങു നിൽക്കുന്ന ഭൂമിക്ക് കരം തെങ്ങിനുകരം, തേങ്ങയ്ക്കു കരം, ചകിരിക്കു കരം, ചിരട്ടയ്ക്കു കരം, അതുപോലെ തേങ്ങയ്ക്കു കരം, എണ്ണയ്ക്കു കരം, പിണ്ണാക്കിനു കരം എന്നിങ്ങനെ തീരുവയായിട്ടും കരമായിട്ടും തെങ്ങുള്ള ഒരു കൃഷിക്കാരനു് കരം കൊട്ട

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

ത്തു കൊടുത്തു് തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ഇപ്പോഴും ജീവിക്കാൻ പാടില്ലാത്ത നിലയിൽ ആയിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഇതുകൂടാതെ ബേസിക്കു് ടാക്സ്, തെങ്ങിനും, തേങ്ങായ്ക്കും, ചക്കരിക്കും, ചിരട്ടയ്ക്കും, തെങ്ങു നിൽക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലത്തിനും കരം കൊടുക്കുന്നതു പോലെതന്നെ, തേയിലയ്ക്കും എക്സൈസു ഡ്യൂട്ടി. എന്നിങ്ങനെ ഓരോ കടിയാൻ തേയിലച്ചെടിയുടെ കാരോ ഇലയ്ക്കും കരംകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതായിട്ടാണിരിക്കുന്നതു്. അതുപോലെതന്നെ റബ്ബറിനും മറ്റും.

PRESIDENT: The time is up. The Honourable member will resume his speech tomorrow.

The House will now adjourn and meet again tomorrow at 11 A. M.
The House adjourned at 5 P. M.

S. VAIDYANATHA AIYAR,
Secretary to the Sri Mulam Assembly.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly